

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

NEW SERIES No. 5842

第七期一十一年二十三

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

六拜禮 號二十月二十年十

312 PER ANNUM
SINGAPORE, 31, CANTON

CONTENTS.

Birth, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles:—

Departure of Sir Matthew Nathan.
Indian Lawlessness.
The Outbreak at the Dairy Farm.
Silver Smugglers in Manila.
Kowloon-Canton Railway Agreement.
Shanghai Gildown.
Harbour Amelioration.
Our Overworked Courts.
A "Bore" Without Abuse.
Bleak Outlook for Sterling Paid Employees.
Chinese Blackmailers.
The Kowloon Tragedy.
Secondary Education for Girls.

Telegrams:—

The Kiangsu Rebellion.
Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd.
American Consul in China.
Anti-Footbinding Society.
Fighting at Pinghsiang.
Goode on Trial.
Shanghai Libel Action.
American's Reunion.
The Haimen Riots.

Meeting:—

Dairy Farm Cattle.

Legal Intelligence:—

European and Chinese Contracts.
Jettisoned Cargo.
Criminal Sessions.
Chung Shun Koo's Bankruptcy.
Indian Sergeant Commended.
Suit for Money Deposited.
Bankruptcy.
A Youthful Litigant.

Police:—

Salvage the "Kwongchow".
A Noisy Quartermaster.
Row in a Saloon.
The West Point Stabbing Case.
Conduct of Indian Soldiers.
Fatal Gambling Raid.
A Quaker Arrest.
Gambling Houses Surprised.
Alleged Disorderly Behaviour.
"A Dangerous Practice."
The Coxswain's Bravado.
Cold Water Stops Suicide.
Highway Robbery.
Careless Driving.
Alleged Assault by Indian Soldiers.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

Departure of H. E. the Governor.
Arrival of Gen. Broadwood.
The Hon. Colonial Secretary.
Royalty in Hongkong.
St. Joseph's College.
Round the Stores at Christmas.
An Aerial Rope-way.
The Curse of Kowloon.
A Portuguese Anniversary.
The Kowloon Docks Murder.
Accidents at the Kowloon Docks.
Turk Topics.
S.S. "Perle".
The Engineers' Dance.
Large Property Sale.
Lustiano Football Club.
Alfred Memorial Hospital.
The Bernese Alps Milk Co. in Hongkong.
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.
The Hongkong Cotton Trade.
Armed Robbery on the Border.
Canton Day by Day.
Kowloon-Canton Railway.
The Yuet-han Railway.
H. E. Chow Fu.
The Lienchuan Affair.
Telegrams in China.
Footchou Races.
M. J. Chavall.
The Shanghai Sikh Police.
Wuchow Notes.
A New Japanese Steamer.
An Anti-pium Demonstration.
Prince Fushimi's Visit to England.
Japan's Maritime Trade.
Collision Case.
Duke of Connaught's Visit.
Flour Milling in the Orient.
The Knight Commander.
Piracy in the Far East.

Commercial:—

Weekly Share Report.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Exchange.
Local and General.

BIRTH.

10th December, Canton, the wife of Dr. E. C. D'YERFORD, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On November 8, at San Francisco, Cal., JAMES D. SULLIVAN, formerly of Shanghai, to JOSEPHINE GENEVA HAYES, of San Francisco, Cal.

On December 10, at Shanghai, LEOPOLD CHARLES FELLGOWES, of the London Mission, Huangpu, son of the late Daniel Tomkins, of Great Yarmouth, to MARY KATEY, daughter of the late John Stratford, of Wormley, Herts, England.

DEATHS.

On December 11, at Kaitang, MARY GRIER BLAIR, eldest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. Mercer Blair, age six years.

On December 15, WILLIAM CHARLES FURSMAN, at Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

DEPARTURE OF SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

(15th December.)

To-day signalled the departure from Hongkong, upon a voyage of recuperation, of our universally popular Governor, His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, who proceeded by the mail-steamship *Levantha*, south to Singapore, and thence to Java, where, doubtless, a sojourn in the garden-like heights above Batavia, will serve to restore him to that normal condition of robust health and activity which was so severely endangered by his deplorable accident upon the Polo-ground on the 5th of November

last, an accident which, we were, came nearer to losing this Colony the services of a most able administrator, and out Colonists a sympathetic and beloved chief and friend, than has been officially admitted. Since Sir Matthew Nathan came among us a little over two years ago, he has made the influence of his personality among us, from highest to lowest, felt in a way that none of his predecessors has ever done. In a word, he and his sympathetic administration have so moulded and fitted themselves to the wants of Hongkong, executive and social, that Sir Matthew has become part of the Colony and the Colony part of the Governor, one and indivisible. As a keen and able soldier, as an English gentleman of the best type, as an administrator of splendidly statesmanlike qualities, which should serve to lift him into the highest rank, and as a man whose right hand, where philanthropy and charity are in question, does not know what its left fellow is doing, the enforced absence of Sir Matthew Nathan from our midst, if only temporary, will, nevertheless, be most keenly felt by all classes of society, and in wishing his Excellency "God speed" and a safe return among us in full possession of his bodily strength and mental vigour, we feel that we but feebly express the sentiments of each man, woman and child of the community. To-day, at 2.30 p.m. (the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, was sworn in as Officer Administering the Government of the Colony during the absence of H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan. Of Mr. May, who is so well-known to Hongkong, nothing is needed to be said, though it may be recalled that he has held a similar position, viz., during the interregnum which spaced the departure of Sir Henry Blake and the arrival of Sir Matthew Nathan. During that period Mr. May carried out the duties of Officer Administering the Government with most conspicuous ability, and he may well be depended upon, from his long and varied experience of Colonial administration, to direct the affairs of the Colony during the regretted absence of Hongkong's Governor.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Reference to our Canton notes in another column will convince readers of the determination, which has seized one section of the Chinese at Canton, to nullify the recently concluded agreement for the construction of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The suggestion emanated from the Cantonese in Shanghai that the agreement was far too advantageous to the Britishers to allow of the Chinese consenting to its terms without protest. It was accordingly proposed that a joint memorial should be presented to the Waiwup by the Chinese in Canton and those of their compatriots in Shanghai. This protest, according to our Canton correspondent, was made by telegram on the 13th inst. and it remains to be seen what action will be taken thereon by the Chinese Government. Meanwhile it should be interesting to observe that the news of the conclusion of the agreement was received with satisfaction in England. The *L. & C. Express* of 16th ult. comments editorially thus:—"Much satisfaction is felt in London at the successful termination of the negotiations concerning the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The conclusion of this long-debated matter is considered a promising sign for the arrangement of other railway negotiations pending in China. As many of our readers well know, this railway is intended to run from the Kowloon territory of the Hongkong Government, which is situated on the mainland of China, to the great city of Canton. The distance traversed by the line will be about 100 miles, and it passes through a fertile and thickly populated country. It will form the most direct communication between the great port of Hongkong and the flourishing city of Canton. As is well known, the Hongkong Government has for some time past been desirous of furthering the construction of the line. So strongly did it feel on this point that it has, on its own account, started the construction of the portion of the line in British territory, and it will be responsible for the construction of the same. The building of the part in Chinese territory has until now been delayed, owing to the obstructive policy of the Chinese officials, but at last they seem to have given way under the pressure of an enlightened Viceroy, and only the signature of the Chinese Emperor to the edict is awaited, which is largely a matter of form. The ratification of the agreement will involve the issue of a sterling loan for about £1,500,000 on this side, which, in view of the success of other Chinese loans, should be readily responded to by our market when monetary conditions are more favourable."

INDIAN LAWLESSNESS.

(17th December.)

We revert again, in view of the fresh case reported in our issue of Saturday night of highway robbery by Indians at Kowloon, to our oft-repeated demand that something be done, and done immediately, to put an end to the continual menace which exists to life and property in and around Kowloon, by reason of the presence in the neighbourhood of a large number of parasitical Indian vagabonds who have found their way across to the suburbs to prey upon peaceful citizens and Chinese women on the mainland. These vagabonds are for the most part Sikhs, and turbulent lawless pariahs at that, better and quicker at using a knife than a pick and shovel. Their arrival here seems to date from the commencement of the emigration movement from India towards Vancouver, the first arrivals in Canada many were promptly sent back by the authorities at Vancouver, to be dumped "on the beach" here, where their numbers have been constantly swelled by further batches from India, who, learning of the rejection of their fellows, have decided not to proceed further, and have become, in their turn, fixtures in Hongkong. We believe that most of these men are better than Chinese coolies for the particular class of work upon which they are engaged, but the value of their labour during the day in no wise compensates for their depredations at night, and while our police may be depended upon to look after their control during the daylight, at night they cannot be expected to do the impossible, since the Indians' camps are scattered all over the foot-hills of Kowloon, in the thick brush, and it would take the combined efforts of all the Kowloon constabulary to patrol them. The case of highway robbery reported on Saturday night, we believe, the seventh or eighth brought to the notice of the Police, and doubtless other cases have occurred which have not been reported at all; while the circumstances of the shocking outrage and murder committed upon the persons of the 3 unfortunate Chinese youths recently in the hills at the back of Hung Hom, point most conclusively to anyone acquainted with the extraordinary bestiality of Indians of this type, to the fact that this frightful crime was the work of some of these malefactors, and their work only. It must be borne in mind that, of the inhabitants of Kowloon, the males are absent during the day, and many during a part of the night also, in pursuit of their affairs upon this side of the harbour, thus leaving at all times a number of unprotected women and children at home. With these Indians, fitted by poverty and discomfort for any misdeed, what safeguard is there, even during the daylight, for these helpless ones, in their more outlying homes, against any concerted attack of assault or robbery, if not worse, by these vagabonds? In none of the cases of robbery with violence, which have been brought to the notice of the police, has it been possible for the victims to identify their assailants, since to the average Chinese man each Indian footpad looks like the next. We have, it is true, a law which enables the authorities to deport alien undesirable, but the difficulty and onus of proving, hitherto, any individual or collective case of guilt in the crimes which have been received up to date, renders its application impossible. The only thing which remains to be done, seeing that it is apparently impossible to find and punish the authors of those outrages which have already taken place, is to take some strong precautionary measure to effectively prevent their recurrence. Since the fact that a free uncontrolled life seems only to bring out and intensify the lower instincts of these Indian vagabonds, let the Police, we suggest, try the reverse system upon them, and shut them up in compound during the night, under such efficient guard that they cannot move out to do murder or mischief of any kind. It should not be a hard task to find in the localities where these men work a site where a cantonment of matchlocks could be erected within fences, ingress and egress from which should be capable of being regulated at all hours of the day and night by armed sentries specially detailed for this duty. In Cochinchina the French have an excellent way of dealing with coolie-suspects. They are forced to carry small oil lamps when out at night, and we betide any man found out of doors without one. The law has a short and sharp way of treating him. In dealing with vagabonds and reasonably-suspected murderers and thieves, no law can be considered too summary or "blue," and the state of terrorism now existing upon the Kowloon side well warrants, in our opinion, our Police resorting to any severity that will serve to put an end to these repeated outrages. We understand that they have already received instructions to use their revolvers in case of necessity; but where, we ask, does protection for the policeman himself come in when dealing with a mob of ten or more of these fierce and lawless Sikhs? If we cannot find good and sufficient reason to deport them *en masse*, then, we most emphatically say, shut them up under a surveillance so close and severe that a repetition of their outrageous crimes will cease to be possible.

THE OUTBREAK AT THE DAIRY FARM.

(18th December.)

From the statements delivered at the special meeting of the Sanitary Board on Saturday afternoon regarding the outbreak of rinderpest among the cattle at the Dairy Farm, it does not seem that the authorities are agreed as to the cause of the disease. Prompt steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease among the healthy cows in the Colony but the average reader will be inclined to ask: how the disease entered the Dairy Farm. If the outbreak had occurred at a Chinese dairy one could have understood that there might have been some laxity in the disposal of the cattle and in their treatment; but at the Dairy Farm, where the utmost care and attention are given to the stalling and feeding of the animals, the outbreak is inexplicable. The shareholders of the Dairy Farm are certainly entitled to the sympathy of the community in the vicissitudes which the concern has experienced in the past, and the trial through which the Farm is now passing, it is true that the Government will compensate the company to some extent for resorting to the drastic but necessary measure of slaughtering the infected animals, but it is unlikely that such payment will

cover the actual loss sustained by the Farm, when the expense which will be incurred in replacing the cows, the loss of trade by the withdrawal of the dairy, and the general disturbance in the business of the Farm are taken into consideration. The concern, admirably managed and watched over with the utmost solicitude by the directors, has been none too fortunate during its period of existence but still it has succeeded, in spite of many difficulties in proving its value to the public and may, at the present time, be considered in the nature of a local institution. The majority of people prefer to obtain their milk supplies from an accredited and well-managed dairy than to patronise the native stock, whose output may be all that can be desired yet whose methods are not always up-to-date or absolutely satisfactory to the fastidious taste. Yet for all the care devoted to the well-being of the animals at the Dairy Farm they are the first to suffer from the insidious disease of rinderpest while the native beasts seem to be immune. Mr. Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, remarked at the meeting referred to that it was a peculiar fact that a Chinese dairy right in the centre of the Dairy Farm property had been free from the disease for twenty-five years. He went on to say that he had tried to find out the reason, but had to be satisfied with the Chinese dairyman's tale—"B'long my very good joss; I make chin chin." In that happy state of mind the Chinese owner will rest content with the existing condition of things, inclined more, than ever to appreciate the omnipotence of his gods. The result of the outbreak, which has not been overcome, is that the stable boys are locked up with the cows and the infected area is in a state of siege. Even the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon himself has to be especially careful to limit his peregrinations to the vicinity of the Dairy Farm, for it is quite possible that the germs of the disease might be unconsciously communicated by him to other dairies in the Colony. For instance, at Kennedy's Stables, there is a very large number of milch-cows which are as yet uninfected and will probably remain healthy unless some unforeseen accident occurs whereby contagion is spread. It would be in the highest degree regrettable if through carelessness or preventable causes the rinderpest was allowed to attack the dairy section of the Causeway Bay institution, and no doubt effective steps will be taken to guard against such a misfortune. The disease, it may be explained, is a sort of dysentery to which cattle are particularly liable. They waste away to shadow, and the dangerous characteristic of the disease is that it is extremely infectious. The necessity for eradicating the rinderpest by radical measures, such as the destruction of the infected animals and the demolition of the sheds in which they were stalled, is therefore obvious, and the action of the authorities in dealing with the matter as a question of urgent importance is highly to be commended. Of course the Dairy Farm will resume its old position when the disease has been stamped out, but meanwhile it will be necessary to make arrangements for the importation of a fresh supply of cows so that the Colony, and especially the children, may not suffer from any lack of the "lactical fluid," as it is termed, or through the enhanced cost of milk by reason of reduced supplies.

SILVER SMUGGLERS IN MANILA.

When silver began to rise in value and the intrinsic worth of silver coins circulating in the Far East became a question of the utmost moment from the Government standpoint, it became necessary to review the whole position in order that the intrinsic value of the coin should not eventually exceed the face value. In other words, while sterling men were lamenting the reduction in the number of dollars due to them, the governments issuing local currency had to guard against personal loss, and in most cases this was accomplished by a reduction in the fineness of the metal in the coins. The Conant peso of the Philippines was fixed at a certain rate, which, it was expected, would keep the intrinsic value of the currency below its face value—in other words, retain the peso as a token. It was recognised that whenever the silver in the peso exceeded the face value there would be a direct inducement for the unscrupulous to send the local currency out of the country with the object of reaping the difference in exchange. The Government of the Straits Settlements dealt with the matter by fixing the value of the dollar at 21.44 in the £, and later on reducing the fineness of the silver in the coin. The Philippine Government fixed the peso at two to the gold dollar, without, however, making any difference in the fineness of the metal. The result was that the intrinsic value of the peso has been in excess of the face value for some time, and several of those who watch the money market have not been slow to take advantage of that fact. Recently it was discovered by the Customs secret service in Manila that, contrary to the law of the country, large sums of money in the form of silver pesos were being surreptitiously exported from Manila. Of course, it is admitted that the Chinese money-changer is one of the sharpest dealers in the market and suspicion immediately fell on them. The peso being at a premium could be sent to Hongkong, and sold at a profit in the form of silver ingots. When the officers of the Customs found that there was a leakage somewhere, they set to work to discover its source, and last week they made a haul which should in some degree compensate them for previous losses. On the afternoon of the 17th inst. when the steamship *Tamag* was just about to sail for

Hongkong, a search was made for articles which it is illegal to export, and the officers of the Customs secret service discovered a sum of no less than 20,550 in Conant pesos surreptitiously hidden away under the Chinese freight clerk's bunk. The money was seized, deposited in the Insular Treasury, and will, no doubt, be confiscated in due course. It appears that for some time past large sums of money were being smuggled out of Manila. The *modus operandi* was to make up parcels containing a thousand pesos each, conceal them in special pockets, and carry them on board ship where they were hidden away until the vessel reached Hongkong. As there is no restriction against the importation of silver here, the smugglers from Manila were entitled to bring the money ashore and exchange it at a premium, which occasionally stood at 15 per cent. The operations were carried out by a Chinese money-changing syndicate in Manila. They seem to have been highly successful for it is known that at least two sums of 40,000 pesos each evaded the vigilance of the searchers, and it is quite certain that if those amounts escaped attention many others must have passed without notice. In the present instance the detectives found 413 packages of 50 pesos each, the total amounting, as stated, to 20,550 pesos. Had that amount reached Hongkong, the smugglers might have reckoned on a profit of something like 3,000. In Hongkong the money would have been converted into ingots and sold here or elsewhere. Naturally the syndicate will feel chagrined at the loss of their money, but one can understand the temptation to risk the chance of discovery when the profits are so large should the smuggling prove successful. Human nature is still human nature and there are few people who are not smugglers at heart, even if it is only a few grains of opium or a box of cigars that is at stake. It only behoves the Government of the Philippine Islands to remove the cause of temptation by reducing the fineness of the silver in the peso—a course which they have already adopted, for it is worth no man's while to smuggle silver coins out of the country when the profit on their disposal abroad is nil. When the capture in this instance was made, the *Tamag* was allowed to proceed on her way to Hongkong with the discomfited Chinese clerk on board. The law of the Philippines provides for the confiscation of the money and a fine of 10,000 pesos or one year's imprisonment, or both—but considering the extent of the haul it is unlikely that the smuggler will be taken back to Manila for punishment. We believe that the discoverer of the smuggled money is entitled to a reward of one-third of the money; in that case his vigilance would certainly be amply rewarded. Assuming that the two sums of 40,000 pesos which ran the gauntlet safely belonged to the same syndicate, and that the profit was about 12,000 it will be seen that the loss of 20,000 pesos will not prove such a serious strain on the resources of the smugglers as might at first sight seem probable. It all goes to show, however, that governments with a fixed currency whose intrinsic value is liable to exceed its face purchasing power cannot be too careful to remove the risk of temptation by reducing the exchange silver value of the coins minted by them.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

(19th December.)

From the statement contributed by our correspondent at Canton yesterday, together with reports which have appeared lately in the vernacular papers of North China, there cannot be the slightest doubt that a strong effort is being made by the younger generation of Chinese agitators to formulate a general protest against the ratification of the Agreement framed in connection with the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway. We read that almost all the schools and colleges in Canton were represented at a meeting held the other day, the special object of which was to petition the Imperial Government to withhold its assent to the Agreement in question; and it would seem that the meeting was practically unanimous in supporting the proposal to enlist the sympathy of the Peking officials in protesting against the conclusion of the Agreement. Such a movement is quite in line with the policy pursued during the past few years by those who object to the control of Chinese undertakings by European Powers. The students are not alone in their effort to induce the Chinese Government to delay matters in regard to the Kowloon-Canton line, for the Boycott Association, which is backed by ample funds, are also reported to have firm objections to the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Agreement, and have already transmitted a telegram to the authorities at Peking asking the Waiwup to represent their views on this subject to the throne. It may be accepted as a fact that the Cantonese are not working single-handed in endeavouring to secure the end they have in view; the probability is that they are following the advice of the reformers in Shanghai, who, again, are stimulated by officials adverse to foreign interference in any shape or form. There is no suggestion that the Kowloon-Canton line should be dropped; the idea at the bottom of the movement is, doubtless, that the railway should be constructed with Chinese capital. It may also be that the Chinese hope in the end not merely to secure the abrogation of the Agreement as at present drafted, but also to obtain control of the entire railway, or, at least, to hinder the work of construction and thus paralyse the efforts of the British Government. The Chinese of the reform

party fully recognise that should the proposed loan from the British Government be accepted the latter would be master of the situation over a considerable portion of the line, and the fact that the repayment of this loan is made to extend over a period of fifty years would preclude them from exercising those powers which they seek to obtain in connection with all national or provincial enterprises. From the British point of view, it is unfortunate that at this stage the construction of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton railway should be further delayed. The project, as hung fire for too long already, and it is only by the energy of Sir Matthew Nathan that a definite start has been made on the British section. Should there be a combined and influential protest submitted to the Waiwup or the Shanghai against the proposed Agreement, the terms of which we published some time ago, there is every reason to fear that the Chinese would succeed in continuing their policy of inactivity. It is essentially to the interest of Hongkong that the line should be completed, if only that the machinations to consolidate Whampoa the port of South China should be frustrated. While it is true that Viceroy Chow Fu has definitely expressed himself in favour of advancing the interests of his countrymen in every way, His Excellency has also declared his readiness to co-operate with the British Government in all matters calculated to benefit the provinces over which he rules. That would imply that he is no rabid or bigoted supporter of those who are now proclaiming their objections to the proposed agreement. At the same time, the Viceroy does not exercise that power which was yielded in the past by the head of the provincial government. He is largely in the hands of the merchants and guilds, and although this movement has been engineered by the students of Canton, there is reason to believe that it has the tacit approval of those capable of making their influence felt in the councils of the Government officials at Peking. The question is still in its chrysalis form, but it is another development of the late Viceroy's motto of "China for the Chinese," and as it is very intimately concerned with the future of Hongkong it cannot be too closely scrutinised. For our part we believe that it would prove to the advantage of both parties that the Kowloon-Canton railway should be completed and operated for a time at least, under joint control. With regard to the loan, the question of the term within which repayment should be made could be mutually arranged without much difficulty.

SHANGHAI GILDOWNS.

The battle of the godowns at Shanghai continues to be waged with unabated vigour by the meagre minority who opposed the adoption of the scheme to sell the Old Dock property to a company—formed mainly of the shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company—whose object is to convert the island into wharves and godowns. The minority constituted but a tenth part of the shares represented at the meeting of the Dock Company, but by its strenuous denunciation of the scheme it led many to believe that the project was doomed to failure. The result of the voting came as a pleasant surprise to those supporting the idea of handing over the unused Old Dock property to another company, for it indicated that the general opinion of the shareholders favoured the scheme submitted by leaders of the movement. There is no doubt that the conversion of the property will eventually become an accomplished fact, but that does not prevent the objectors from continuing their campaign against the venture, and the latest effort to thwart the promoters is found in the issue of a pamphlet called *The Godown*. It is written by the Editor of the erstwhile *Cosmopolitan* magazine and is described as "a journal of finance cents and non-cents," whose avowed object is to crush the new wharf and godown scheme. *The Godown* is to be "issued sporadically," which is to say that it will appear at those critical periods when the new concern seems vulnerable to Saracenic raids. What will charm the reader whether in favour of the new company or otherwise is the candour and straightforward slashing style of the writer, who makes no bones about his convictions. He is perfectly certain that those who embark their money in the proposed godowns will lose every cent, and he ridicules the idea that dividends will be forthcoming. Of course, he is quite entitled to hold his own opinions on the subject, and to state sarcastically that he will devote his massive brain to "the task of slaying one of the most hideous monsters that ever appeared on the shores of the Whangpoo." But unfortunately for the writer that "monster" is very much alive and possesses as much power of resistance as the proverbial sea-serpent. Mr. J. R. Twentymann, the ex-managing director of the Dock Company, is to some extent held responsible for the suggestion now adopted, but conditions have materially altered since the autocrat of Shanghai played ducks and drakes with the affairs of the Company. If it were true that Mr. Twentymann originated the scheme, then it is also true that the interests which were then at stake were in no respect identical to those affecting the shareholders of the reconstructed company. As a matter of fact it was distinctly stated at the meeting of shareholders which was held to discuss the question of selling the Old Dock to the proposed wharf and godown company, that the scheme was initiated by Mr. A. M. Marshall, of the P. & O. Company. Several of the designs which appeared in the Shanghai papers on the subject of the new godown

feebler was the extremely rapid disappearance of scrota and ophthalmia in scrofulous children under the treatment. — *Boyer*

On the 17th ult., the *Matin* announced that the results of the experiments conducted in five German Universities regarding scitis Dr. Behring's serum showed that it was not taken up by healthy persons or invalids in the form of a vaccine. Dr. Heubner, chief surgeon at the Imperial Hospital for sick children in Berlin, has been ordered Dr. Behring, describing the effects of his treatment especially when administered to convalescent scitosis, in which the patient is not able to eat and has a high temperature, to send him a quantity of his serum. It is asserted that the physiological improvement of the state of the lungs is effected by the administration, but what physical remedy Dr. Heubner was the extraordinary success of the serum in acute and epidemic scitis, he has not yet been able to explain.

CHUNG SHUN KOO'S BANKRUPTCY.

THAT OIL CONTRACT.

18th inst.

This matter again came up in Bankruptcy jurisdiction this morning, his Honour the Chief Justice presiding.

Mr. W. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida & Castro, appeared for the creditors, Mr. W. H. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, representing the trustee, Mr. A. R. Lowe.

Mr. Looker said that as the estate was not a rich one the Trustee did not consider he would be justified in engaging counsel, and he, Mr. Looker, would, therefore, appear for the Trustee.

The creditors had held two meetings and as his Honour had decided that the judgment obtained by Mr. Ho Tung against the bankrupt should be executed, they decided to apply to the Court for either a receiver, or a sale for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Looker then read certain correspondence and said that the creditors did not desire to call another meeting. The Trustee, however, wanted to know what the effect of his Lordship's decision was as regards the property seized by Mr. Ho Tung, under his execution—whether Mr. Ho Tung was entitled to the benefit of that execution on his own behalf, or only to the extent of the debt due to be paid, any surplus to be paid to the Trustee for the benefit of the other creditors. The Trustee had \$1,150.02 in hand being balance of rents received after paying off the interest to avoid the sale of the mortgaged property, and he wished to know if he was to pay that to the estate in return for the money used to pay the back interest, or to repay the money advanced by the bankrupt's brother, or was he to keep it on behalf of Mr. Ho Tung and the mortgage? The Official Receiver and Trustee had received other money on the Elgin Street property and the Trustee wanted to know what to do with it—was it Ho Tung's, or was it the creditors' money?

His Honour said that Ho Tung was a judgment creditor and that would entitle him to execution, regardless of the bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Slade said that Mr. Ho Tung was not entitled to the rents as he had not pursued his execution to completion.

His Honour said that the best course to pursue would be to hold the money in suspense account until Mr. Ho Tung moved in the matter. He was entitled to apply for the rents, and on that application the questions could be decided.

Mr. Slade said the creditors were very anxious that no money should be paid out of the estate, as that was the fund from which their dividends had to come.

His Honour said he could not give an opinion on that yet and thought it was a matter that should come before the Court.

Mr. Slade said he thought that any questions raised between the Trustee and Mr. Ho Tung, for both of whom Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon were the solicitors, must necessarily be settled to the prejudice of one or other of the parties.

Mr. Looker said he thought his friend was jumping to conclusions, without any grounds in saying he would advise one client against another.

Cheong Ho Ming, examined, said he was the managing partner of the Tek Tai oil shop. His partners were in Shanghai. The shop had been established in Hongkong last year. Witness personally entered into the two contracts produced. His shop had regular contract forms, with certain chapters entered upon them, and on those forms. The contracts are not made in duplicate, but each party made their own and then exchanged them. The buyer got his forms from witness. He had never entered into any contracts with Chang Shun Koo before.

Mr. Looker said that was a fact. Was it a large business in nature? The contracts were generally arranged by brokers, but he had no broker in this particular instance. He had contracts now outstanding, in which no brokers were engaged. He had had cash transactions with Chang Shun Koo before, amounting to small amounts for goods he purchased for cash for his friends and customers. Contradicting himself, witness said he had only had two transactions with Chang Shun Koo, and they were these two contracts.

Mr. Looker: Well, you will explain what your statements mean. You said you had had cash transactions with Chang Shun Koo, and now you say you had only these two contracts.

Witness: I mean that I never had any cash transactions with Chang Shun Koo. The contracts made with others are for delivery on arrival and cash payment. Chang Shun Koo's is for delivery and payment in twelve months from the date. Usually his contracts were for delivery within a few days from date of contract.

He had no other outstanding contract for twelve months like this, and had never entered into the kind of contract of Chang Shun Koo's. Witness's account filled up the contracts to his dictation. He made entries in his books at the time the contracts were made.

Witness produced the book.

It was invariably the practice to engage brokers to arrange contracts. Many customers came and bought the goods on contract themselves. His contracts do not all bear the word "broker." Sometimes they are printed on the forms. He had no regular broker for his business. The two contracts produced were not unusually large transactions.

At the present moment he had no contracts outstanding for equally large amounts. He had no outstanding contract now as they had all been carried out, except Chang Shun Koo's.

Mr. Looker: You told us before you had.

Witness: In reality there are no outstanding contracts. I made a mistake before as I did not understand your question.

Mr. Looker: Can you, then, not produce any contract entered into without a broker?

Witness: Yes, I can; some old ones, but they have been put aside and I must have time to look for them.

Witness, continuing, said Chang Shun Koo's contracts were the biggest he had entered into. He never took any sort of security from customers. There were in the market now three descriptions of ground oil for sale. He had two descriptions of oil for sale, his own manufacture and foreign manufacture. He charged a higher price for his own oil. He obtained his foreign oil in Shanghai; his own factory was in Kiangsu.

The oil he bought was made in other provinces. Oil is manufactured in very many places, and the price and quality varies. The oil he sold to Chang Shun Koo was oil of his own factory. It is not entered in the contract, but is entered in the order book. The contract simply says, "oil." It is not usual to put in the description of the oil in the contract; it is customary to say simply "raw oil."

At this point the Court adjourned for tiffin.

Upon resuming after tiffin, witness said during the adjournment he had searched for the contracts mentioned above, but had only been able to find one without a broker. He then went on to relate, from the other book, the various amounts of oil he had sold by contract, which showed that about 400 piculs was the highest amount in any one contract. In one of Chang Shun Koo's contracts \$1,200 was paid as "bargain money." Witness left it to the buyer to pay him what he liked as "bargain money," so he paid that amount; it was not as a percentage of the purchase money.

In the other contract Chang Shun Koo paid "bargain money" without being asked to do so. Witness trusted him, so he did not ask for it.

Mr. Looker: Then he could, if he wished to, draw the whole amount at once?

Witness: No, he could not, because the terms of the contract were for delivery by instalments during a period of twelve months. If he wished to take it all at once he could do so on giving two weeks' notice to witness.

They always had in hand several thousand piculs of the oil, some here and some in Shanghai, but ready for delivery. He could have delivered the whole quantity to Chang Shun Koo on getting the two weeks' notice, at any time.

He always kept between 3,000 and 4,000 piculs on one side, especially to meet any demand from Chang Shun Koo for more oil. Oil goes bad after two years, but it will remain good for that length of time, but would be slightly better when fresh. The Shanghai shop and the Hongkong shop always kept each other informed as to their respective transactions, so each knew the stock in hand in the other shop. There was no agreement that Chang Shun Koo should pay the amount due on delivery; there was a verbal arrangement that he should pay from time to time. When cash was paid it was the invariable rule to give 1% discount, but no arrangement was made specially to that effect with Chang Shun Koo. Witness considered his oil the best in the market, for there was a great demand for it in California. He did not think there was any better or higher priced oil than his in the market. It was the rule to allow half a cent of oil for waste in every picul.

After reading several contracts the examination continued, and was proceeding when our representative left the Court.

The examination of Chan On Ping in the matter of Chun Shun Koo's bankruptcy, and the disputed oil contract was continued at the Supreme Court, on Thursday, before his Honour the Chief Justice, and was continuing until late in the afternoon.

AN ANTI-OPIMUM DEMONSTRATION.

A meeting of Chinese interested in the suppression of opium was held at Chan Suo Gardens last evening, reports the N. C. D. News of 18th inst., when there were about five hundred Chinese present. H. E. Shen Tung presided, and was supported by H. E. Li, Treaty Commissioner, and Mr. Tsung, president of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. J. C. Alexander, Secretary of the British Society for the Suppression of Opium, addressed the meeting, the Rev. J. Darroch translating his speech into Chinese. Mr. Alexander detailed the steps which led to the pronouncement in favour of the suppression of the opium trade as expressed by Mr. John Morley in his invitation to the Chinese Government to take steps to end the opium trade in China.

The following resolutions were passed:—That this public meeting of Chinese citizens held in Shanghai expresses its dutiful thanks to their Imperial Majesties, the Empress Dowager and Emperor for their acceptance of the regulations for the suppression of the opium trade and hope that the Imperial Edict will speedily follow. Proposed by Mr. Tsung Kau-ying, and seconded by the Chairman.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

INDIAN SERGEANT COM-MENDED.

19th inst.

At the conclusion of the Harbour Office stabling case at the Criminal Sessions this morning, the Hon. the Attorney General said he desired to call the attention of the Court to the conduct of Police Sergeant No. 656, Amar Singh. This man did not know what had happened but seeing a man flying across the road with knife in his hand and jump into the harbour, without stopping to ask the reason, why he immediately followed the man and secured him. He might have been an escaping murderer, and might have escaped but for this plucky act, and therefore he, the Hon. the Attorney General, said he thought a few words from his Honour would do him no doubt be very appropriate to the occasion.

His Honour called up Amar Singh and told him his conduct had been very courageous on that occasion, and exemplary, and he hoped that he and all Indian police in this Colony would continue to do their duty in the same exemplary manner.

THE WEST POINT STABBING AFFAIR.

SOUTH AFRICAN COOLIES CONVICTED.

19th inst.

After several adjournments the case against the South African coolies who were charged with stabbing two of their compatriots at West Point on the 19th ultimo came on for conclusion at the Magistrate's late evening sitting. The Court found the defendants guilty and convicted them. It will be noted that the case took exactly a month to be decided. This was due to the fact that one of the wounded men, whose evidence it was necessary to have, could not leave hospital for several weeks.

The circumstances of this case, readers will remember, were to the effect that during the earlier part of November a number of repatriated coolies arrived in the Colony from the South African mines. The majority of them were sent to the respective homes up North. While in the Colony part of them lived in a boarding house in Centre Street. On the morning of the 10th ultimo one of the prisoners informed his friends that Lau Tak Shing—one of the complainants—had set upon him, and relieved him of a cheque for £60, his watch and chain and a few pieces of clothing. He begged them to assist him in force Lau Tak Shing to return his property. Five persons then went in search of Lau. They found him in the street in Connaught Road West, with a few friends. They found him with a knife in his hand, and a quarrel followed which culminated in a free fight. Knives were brought into play and the two men—Lau and Ngai—were stabbed. The men were found lying in the street by the West Point police, and they were promptly despatched to hospital for treatment. One man was wounded in two places. He had a knife wound, two and a half inches deep, in his back and a deep cut on his right arm. The other man, who was on his back, just below the right shoulder. Half an hour after the stabbing was done Inspector Collett's men were just in time to arrest five coolies who were putting off in a sampan when the officers reached the quay. The quintette were removed to No. 7 Police Station and charged with attempting to murder one Lau Tak Shing; also Lau Tak Sang, causing grievous bodily harm, on the Praya West, on the 9th instant.

Evidence was called by the police. Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared for the prisoners, put up a very strong defence for his clients, but they were found guilty. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne sentenced the first, third and fourth defendants to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks each. The second and fifth accused, received one day's imprisonment each.

CONDUCT OF INDIAN SOLDIERS.

A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM.

19th inst.

A case which occupied the attention of Mr. F. A. Hazell and for some considerable time, morning, was that in which two Indian soldiers, Lal Singh and Bager Singh, H.K.S.B.R.A.—were charged with behaving in a riotous, noisy and disorderly manner at Kowloon last night, whereby a breach of the peace was occasioned. The complainants were Indian policemen, who testified that about eight o'clock last evening, while on duty at the junction of Austin and Robinson Roads, the defendants were seen drinking gin and breaking the law. One of the policemen spoke to the defendants regarding their behaviour. They paid no notice and when the officer remonstrated with them again they closed with him. The policeman sounded his whistle and one of the defendants took to his heels, the policeman giving chase. After a run of about 200 yards the policeman caught up to him, but the latter turned on him and knocked him down, at the same time relieving him of his service revolver, which the law-breaker threw away.

An officer belonging to the same regiment as the accused informed the Court that he was told the defendants and one of the policemen went to a quarrel house at that story from the policeman, but failed.

"Do you know the defendants?" asked the Court of the policeman.

"No."

"Did you and the first defendant ever had a quarrel about a woman?"

"No."

"Did your brother have trouble with any of the defendants?"

"No, I do not know," replied the policeman.

The two defendants were called to the witness-box in turn, and the story they related was absurd, according to the Court. They tried to make out that the whole affair was an invention so as to get them into trouble, and the complainants and themselves were never friends. They said that the three policemen were the persons who were drinking gin, not themselves, and denied all that was said by the prosecution.

Inspector Langley sprang up and said that he understood the defendants had said that his policemen were drinking gin on the side of the road. He wanted to know the time when this was alleged to have happened, as he was on patrol and saw the men on their beat that night.

His Worship said he did not believe their story. He bound the first defendant over to the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for one year. The second man was discharged.

MESSRS. Noel Murray's cotton yarn report for the 19th inst. states that there is a distinct improvement in the market generally. Outside markets seem to have realised that bottom prices have been reached, and their eagerness to buy has caused a reaction. If this continues the China New Year setting will be robbed of some of its horror.

SALVING THE "KWONGCHOW".

JUNK-MASTERS' WIKED.

19th inst.

At the Marine Court, before Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, R. L. Rocha, junk inspector, charged Ho Chan, master of the unlicensed junk *King Tak Tsung*, and Ho Tsai, master of the unlicensed junk *Kin On*, with wilfully disobeying the lawful order of the Harbour Master by anchoring at a place other than an anchorage for junks, on the 13th inst.

Mr. R. L. Rocha said he was instructed to board two junks, which were engaged in salvage operations over the *s.s. Kwongchow*, near the Kowloon Pier, and to order them to leave that locality and proceed to the proper junk anchorage. On the 13th inst., witness found them in the same place and asked them why they had not gone, telling them to go at once. They said they could not do anything until they received orders from their employers.

Ho Tsai, master of the *Kin On*, said he did not know that, as an unlicensed junk, he had no right to be there without permission. He received an order from the complainant to shift his junk, but was told by his employers not to do so. His employers were the firm of Kwong Yee Lung.

Ho Chan, master of the *King Tak Tsung*, said he was employed by the firm of Kwong Yee Lung to assist in raising the *s.s. Kwongchow*, and his employers told him not to take any notice of the Harbour Department to move, but to remain where he was.

His Worship said that the men were in a portion of the harbour where they had no right to be without his permission, and so were trespassers, and acted with contempt by not obeying the order to leave that spot, but taking into consideration that they were hindered by their employers, whom he would deal with later, he ordered them each to pay a fine of \$10 or be imprisoned for four weeks with hard labour, and in the event of the junks remaining still where they were they would be fined the full penalty of \$100 each.

THE "PROTECTOR" AT WORK.

18th inst.

We note that the salvage steamer *Protector* proceeded to take up a position close to the sunken river steamer *Kwongchow* at an early hour this morning, and immediately commenced operations for raising her. Divers have been sent down who are busy tightening up the hull of the *Kwongchow*, and no difficulty is anticipated in raising her when the pumps are got to work. Since she lies upon an even keel in shallow water, with no obstructions about her.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the original contractor for the raising of *Kwongchow* appears to have tried to place some obstacles in the way of his successors in the salvage operations, in refusing to remove the wreck of the river steamer. These junks were, however, quickly sent to the right-about upon an application being made to Lieut. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, who imposed a fine of \$10 each upon the masters of the junks, which were unlicensed—and promised to give his attention to the refractory owners of the junks later on.

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO. IN HONGKONG.

SAMPLING HUFFET OPENED.

19th inst.

The Bernese Alps Milk Co., whose factories and pastures are situated near Stalden, Emmenthal, Switzerland, have appointed Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co. as their sole agents in Hongkong for the sale of their produce.

Hongkong residents have had hitherto practically no chance to sample the delicious milks and creams which are produced by this Company and distributed under their trade mark known as the "Bear Brand."

In all, four varieties of produce are conserved by the Bernese Alps Milk Co., viz., The Bear Brand Natural Milk; The Bear Brand Unsweetened Condensed Milk; The Bear Brand Sterilized Cream, and the B.T.C. Chocolate and Milk.

From to-morrow a sampling depot will be installed by the Agent General of the B.-T. M. Co., upon the premises of the Savoy Limited, in Queen's Road, where all desirous of sampling the excellence of the Company's products may partake, free of charge, of a glass of their fresh milk, a cup of their chocolate and milk, or a plate of ice-cream. The Company in no way wish to limit their invitations. Everybody is desired to come and to bring his or her friends.

We have had an opportunity of sampling the B. A. Milk Co.'s specialties, and are in a position to say without reserve that we have never before tasted anything to equal them. The milk is no other than fresh full-cream milk, the cream is pure fresh cream, and the Chocolate and Milk is so delicious that the remembrance of it last long after its taste has left the palate. We most cordially recommend Hongkongites to take an opportunity—perhaps the month during which the B. A. M. Co. will keep open house at "the Savoy"—to taste these specialties, for to taste is to appreciate them. As good things need no bush, so does good milk need no over-advertisement, and in the case of these goods one personal trial is sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious of their purity and excellence.

The Company draw their supplies from their own herds of cows, which graze upon the finest pasture lands of North Western Switzerland, and the cattle themselves and the sanitation of their depots are under the direct supervision of their own veterinary and sanitary staffs. Their products are according to the report of a strict analysis by experts of the "Lancet" absolutely sterile, and that paper further says:—"The analysis not only sufficiently indicates the genuineness of the preparation but it also shows how excellent the quality of the original product must have been."

The Company prices above all its testimonials one received from H.M. Queen Alexandra, who commanded her Director of Journeys to write:—"Having been so much pleased with this excellent milk it was decided henceforth to dispense with keeping a cow on board H.R.M.'s yacht, and to replace it by the Bernese Alps Sterilized Milk."

After this nothing remains but to taste and see for oneself, and this lies open to all to do who can spare the time to accept the Company's cordial invitation to visit "The Savoy" at any time during the month commencing from to-morrow.

On the 19th instant, Police Constable Agg took out a summons returnable on Tuesday, against Mr. R. Cooke, of No. 127, Barker Road, the Peak, for allowing a ferocious and snarling dog to be at large on the Peak on the day in question. When the summons was called on before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne on Tuesday, at the

BADINAGE BETWEEN LADIES.

REASON FOR ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

20th inst.
The case in which Mrs. Schmidt, of 25, Wong-ni-chong Road, summoned Miss Nisbet Violet Goldwyn, of 7, Wild Dell, for disorderly behaviour, was called on at the Police Court, this forenoon, and had to be adjourned again because a solicitor "wasn't in court."

Mr. H. J. Gardiner, of the office of Mr. O. D. Thompson, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. P. W. Goldring for the defence.

Mr. Gardiner informed the Court that he was not ready to proceed with the case and applied for another adjournment on the ground that he was not instructed.

Mr. Hazeland said that the case had once been adjourned and that Mr. Gardiner had had enough time to go into the case.

Mr. Gardiner contended that he had only recently been engaged.

Mr. Hazeland stated that the summons was taken out more than a week ago and therefore the complainant had ample time to see her solicitor.

Mr. Gardiner observed that his client had no intention of engaging counsel when she took out the summons. But when she heard that the defendant was engaging a solicitor she decided to have one too.

After more discussion, his Worship very unwillingly adjourned the case until to-morrow morning, and told Mr. Gardiner that he will grant no more remands in this case.

SOME FEATURES OF LIFE AT WANCHAI.

21st inst.
The hearing was opened at the Police Court, this forenoon, of the summons case in which Mrs. Schmidt, of No. 25, Wong-ni-chong, proceeded against Miss Nisbet Violet Goldwyn, of No. 7, Wild Dell, for disorderly behaviour.

Mr. H. J. Gardiner, of the office of Mr. O. D. Thompson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, represented the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner gave particulars of the case briefly. He said that his client and the defendant were once friends. In July last that friendship broke over a quarrel about a Chinese cook, as defendant thought that complainant was trying to induce her cook to leave her service and join the complainant. Ever since that time complainant had received several letters and postcards which were alleged to be of an improper character. Although he said there were no signatures to the letters, yet they could be traced to the defendant as some of the "language" used in the letters was frequently uttered by the defendant. The letters he alleged were typewritten by a man at defendant's dictation. The first postcard that was received by the complainant had only one word, "Glorious," written on it. The second read, "Trust you do well." Some of these postcards, he concluded, had to be destroyed by the post office officials on account of the abominable language. He called the complainant to the witness-box.

Ada Schmidt, a widow, residing at No. 25, Wong-ni-chong Road, examined by Mr. Gardiner, declared that she had known the defendant for some time—about two years. In July last witness and the defendant had trouble over a cook. After the trouble she received a series of letters.

How did you know they came from the defendant, asked Mr. Gardiner.

Because of the wording.

Mr. Gardiner handed witness a typewritten letter and asked her to point out the "familiar" words, which she did.

Do you know if accused is acquainted with an officer of the P. W. D.?—Yes.

Were you not at one time living with that officer?—Yes.

Do you know if that officer (name mentioned) has a typewriter?

Yes, he has, and I recognise the letter as typewritten by him at defendant's instigation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring: Witness said she knew the handwriting of the defendant—certainly, very well.

How did you fall out with the defendant over a cook?—asked Mr. Goldring.

She thought I wanted her cook, and I did not, replied complainant.

The P. W. D. officer was called and corroborated Mrs. Schmidt's statement in part.

Do you ever go home drunk? asked Mr. Gardiner.

Sometimes. I can always find my way home anyway, he replied.

Have you a typewriter? Yes, I bought it—and it is an expensive one.

Can you typewrite?

I tried once—and broke the typewriter and then I chucked it. It was too expensive.

Did you want this case to come into Court?—I did not. Why?—For the sake of the children.

After both sides had addressed the Court at some length, Mr. Goldring contending that the case was one to be tried in a civil Court and not in a criminal one, his Worship held that there was no disorderly behaviour—the prosecution did not prove any—and he discharged the summons.

COLD WATER STOPS SUICIDE.

JAPANESE WOMAN'S TROUBLES.

21st inst.
A Japanese woman named Tsuneko Okamoto, twenty-two years of age, residing at No. 1, Ship Street, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in the harbour last night, but yelled for help as she touched the icy water. The manner in which this woman went about to end her life was very unusual. She left her house shortly after nine o'clock last evening, went down to Blake Pier, engaged a sampan and asked to be rowed to a ship. She did not mind what ship it was, so long as it was a ship of some kind. The boatman headed his craft for the steamship *Atlanta*. Things were very quiet on board ship. Work had long been over the officer on watch was seen peering over the side, and seeing no signs of life about, promptly jumped over the side. Her cries were heard coming from near the launch and some of the crew threw her a piece of rope which she caught hold of and was pulled on board the launch. She was later handed over to the police, and Inspector Warnock sent her to hospital. Her condition is serious, but she will live. Officers were despatched to interview the mistress of the house where Tsuneko lived to learn why she wanted to kill herself. The police got a story, in which they put no credence. It is to the effect that yesterday's mail brought Tsuneko a letter from Nippon. It was a very sad letter. Tsuneko's grandmother was dead. (In account of Tsuneko Okamoto will be inserted in a few days and it will be up to her to give the Court an explanation.)

LARGE PROPERTY SALE.

KOWLOON ESTATE SOLD FOR \$146,050.

20th inst.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ewins and Harrison, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, put up for sale by public auction, at their sales rooms, Des Voeux Road, this afternoon, the following valuable leasehold property comprising all that piece or parcel of ground with buildings to Camarvon, Granville and Kimberley Roads, registered in the Land Office as K.L.L. No. 540, held for the residue of a term of 75 years created by the Crown lease thereof, dated 3rd October, 1888, together with the messages or dwelling-houses known as Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Ormsby Terrace, and 1, 2, 3 and 4, Ormsby Villa, Annual Crown Rent, \$565. Area, 123,333 square feet.

Bidding commenced at \$100,000 and rose by bids of \$1,000 each until \$140,000 was reached. The competition was very brisk up to this point the bids succeeding each other without hesitation. The offers came from Messrs. Ho Kom Tong, A. F. de J. Soares, and S. Blaney. At this stage there was a slight lull and the bids dropped to \$500 and occasionally \$500 offers were made and taken. At length the auctioneer stated that the offer made by Mr. Soares stood at \$146,050. Mr. Blaney offered \$500 and there being no further competition the property was knocked down to him at the price of \$146,050. The names of the principals were not disclosed.

SUIT FOR MONEY DEPOSITED.

ALLEGED DAD SERVICE.

21st inst.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before his Honour Mr. A. G. W. P. Judge, presiding, in the case of *Ho Kom Tong v. Fung Shan Nam and the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm* to recover the sum of \$300, being money deposited under a Chinese contract, and \$100 for breach of contract.

Mr. Daniels, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Maister, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. K. D'Almeida e Castro represented the persons served with the writ, the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee and Co.

His Honour: But this writ has been amended.

Mr. D'Almeida e Castro: The writ is against the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm, and it was served on the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee.

Mr. Daniels: I would ask to have the Sing Kee firm joined as parties with defendants in this action. We had no notion there was such a firm.

His Honour: Then why did you go and serve the writ on the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm?

Mr. Daniels: There was no indication outside the shop, or any other indication to lead us to suppose the firm had changed hands.

His Honour: You have not served the defendant yet; you have served another firm.

Mr. Daniels: We sue the Kwong Fuk Cheong, and served the writ of summons on the firm bearing that name, at the place where that business has always been carried on.

His Honour: The trouble is, as far as I can see, that you have to serve the defendant, which you have not done.

Mr. Daniels: Your Lordship has only my friend's statement for that. I am prepared to prove service on the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm.

His Honour: Alright, prove it.

Mr. Daniels: I will call the bailiff, my Lord. The Bailiff was called and stated that he served the writ on the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm.

His Honour: The order I made was that a copy of the writ of summons should be served on some inmate of No. 247 Des Voeux Road West; the last known place of business of the defendants.

Mr. Daniels: I was not engaged in the case at that time, but I was under the impression that that order was made in reference to the first defendant.

The Bailiff said he served the writ on Fung Shan Nam.

His Honour: Then there was service on the firm.

Mr. Daniels: The application was for leave to serve on Fung Shan Nam, but we are not dealing with him.

His Honour: Well, you had better serve the writ on the others.

Mr. Daniels: Not on the order I made. The Bailiff said he served a copy of the writ on the firm first, and then on the person in charge of the business.

His Honour: What business? What was the name on the signboard outside the shop?

The Bailiff: Kwong Fuk Cheong, my Lord.

His Honour: Well you've served the Kwong Fuk Cheong you can take judgment against them, and fight the question out afterwards, as to whether it is the same firm.

Mr. Daniels: The Kwong Fuk Cheong carried on business at the address in question for many years, and there was nothing to indicate that another firm is now established there.

His Honour: I will give judgment against the Kwong Fuk Cheong, and then the issue will arise as to whether the firm is the Kwong Fuk Cheong or the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee.

The master of the latter firm was called and stated that when he took over the business of the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm he changed the name to the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee firm.

His Honour: Whom do you want judgment against?

Mr. Daniels: The Kwong Fuk Cheong firm, my Lord.

His Honour: What about Fung Shan Nam?

Mr. Daniels: I did not know we were proceeding against him at this particular stage of the proceedings, my Lord; but if your Lordship will give judgment against him, it will save our coming up here again.

His Honour: I will give you judgment against the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm for \$350.

A YOUTHFUL LITIGANT.

HAS NO RIGHT TO SUE.

21st inst.

A case was called before his Honour the Puisne Judge, presiding in Summary Jurisdiction this morning, in which when the plaintiff was called, a youth stepped forward and said he was the plaintiff.

His Honour: Are you a partner?

Witness: Yes.

His Honour: You are a very youthful partner. You look more like a shopboy.

Witness: The business was my late father's.

His Honour: When did he die?

Witness: A year and a half ago.

Have you taken out letters of administration?

No.

Have you a mother?—Yes.

Has she taken out letters?—No.

Then you have no right to the business, and cannot sue for debts due to the firm.

The plaintiff's solicitor then asked for the case to be held over in order to consider the position and the remedy.

BANKRUPTCY.

"ROBBED PETER TO PAY PAUL."

21st inst.
Before his Honour the Chief Justice, presiding in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, the public examination of Lo Ming, managing partner of the Sun Cheung firm, in the matter of the Sun Cheung firm, *ex parte* Lok Yu Nam, was conducted by Mr. J. E. Harrison, of Messrs. Ewins and Harrison, on behalf of the creditors. Lo Ming, declared, said the books produced showed the management of the firm. As regards the payments made to Shawan, Tomes, and Company, the book showed that on 30th January last he paid \$735 less the commission, on 21st February \$1,072.50, on 18th April two payments of \$1,000 odd and \$1,000 odd.

Mr. Harrison: Are you aware that not one of the dates you have given us is correct?

Witness: Well, my books are properly chopped, as showing that the money was paid on those dates.

Mr. Harrison: When was the last payment?

Witness: In August.

Mr. Harrison: Then why did you tell us in your statement that you paid \$437.70 in September, the money, as you said, being received from the Kwong Fuk On in Macao?

Witness: What I said was that I borrowed the money in August to pay Shawan, Tomes, and when I got the money from Macao I repaid the loan.

Mr. Harrison: Have you paid any money to your relations?

Witness: No.

Mr. Harrison: What about the house you sold?

Witness: Only half of it was sold, and I had only a share in it.

Mr. Harrison: Have you no other property in the country?

Witness: No, I sold all, even my railway shares.

Mr. Harrison: What have you done with the money?

Witness: I have used it for the support of my children. I only received \$180.

Mr. Harrison: How do you account for the fact that as your assets are only \$300 odd, and yet you owe Shawan, Tomes \$1,470?

Witness: Well, I had losses in business.

Mr. Harrison: How do you account for the fact that when you were bankrupt you ordered more goods?

Witness: When I received money I paid of any business debts.

His Honour: Then you bought these goods to sell and pay other debts?

Witness: I sold them and paid debts.

Mr. Harrison: Do you consider that honest?

Witness: Well it was my usual practice when pressed to pay debts. (Laughter.)

Mr. Harrison: You are candid at any rate about it. Did Shawan, Tomes know you were insolvent when you ordered the goods?

Witness: No, they did not know.

Mr. Harrison: Then don't you think that it was a very disgraceful proceeding?

Witness: Yes, it was, no doubt, a disgraceful proceeding, but what could I do? If I did not pay my debts my name would be disgraced before the public.

His Honour: Did you buy goods from others to pay Shawan, Tomes?

Witness: No.

Mr. Harrison: What did you do with the proceeds of the sale of Shawan, Tomes' goods? Give us facts, not fairy tales.

Witness: I paid off business losses. The books were then produced and witness proceeded to read out his payments, but said he was not at liberty to mention the names of the people to whom he sold the goods.

Mr. Harrison: Why not?

Witness: They are not entered in the book.

Mr. Harrison: Then how can you expect to do a successful business if you give credit and make no mention of your debtors' names in the transactions in your books?

Witness: If I did not have to do a credit business I might have been a rich man long ago.

Mr. Harrison: That has nothing to do with the matter—why are not your debtors' names entered?

Witness: I did not sell the goods; my *fokis* did that and made the entries.

Mr. Harrison: Have you no single entry of buyers' names?

Witness: No.

Mr. Harrison: Then how do you know who owes you money?

Witness: My *fokis* will know.

Mr. Harrison: To go back a bit, you said last time that Messrs. Shawan, Tomes knew you were bankrupt and yet pressed you to purchase the goods. Now, do you seriously desire to have us believe that?

Witness: Well, I don't know if they knew I was bankrupt or not.

Mr. Harrison: But just now you told us that they did not know.

Witness: I don't know.

Mr. Harrison: That's all, my Lord.

His Honour: Then we may say the public examination closed.

Mr. Harrison: Yes, I think we have found out all that we are likely to find out.

His Honour: Yes, it seems so. Have you anything to ask, Mr. Wakeman?

Mr. Wakeman: No, I don't think there is anything left for me to ask, my Lord.

His Honour: Then the public examination is closed.

Mr. Harrison: Will your Lordship make the same order as before, that he must find \$5,000 security, with the usual alienation, to purchase the goods?

His Honour: Oh, yes certainly; that order stands.

The Court then adjourned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

OLD GAOI BIRD CAUGHT.

21st inst.

Kwan Wong is a cook. He is also well known to the police, having passed through nearly every police station in the Colony from Yuen to Shaoh-kwan. He has only ten previous convictions. The longest term he ever served in gaol was seven years for armed robbery. He was banished five years ago, and is in Hongkong again because his banishment term has expired. To keep up his record Kwan was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of highway robbery which he committed in Des Voeux Road Central. The person robbed was a Singaporean who arrived in Hongkong by the last steamer. He was walking along Des Voeux Road at about five o'clock yesterday afternoon when Kwan and four others tripped him up and when the man fell they held him down and robbed him of a purse containing \$4 odd. The others escaped, but Kwan was caught. This morning he was placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, J., at the Police Court, on a charge of robbery.

Kwan admitted the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' strokes. He will be banished again.

THE *Gazette* of the Hamburg-American Line of November gives an admirable description of a trip to Jamaica, which should be read by all who are going to Europe this year. The trip to the West Indies only occupies a few weeks and is full of interest. The rest of the issue contains the usual interesting reading matter and general information.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

ANOTHER COXSAIN IN TROUBLE.

21st inst.
The coxswain of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's steam-launch *Exo* was summoned by the Water Police before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, to-day, for neglecting to have on board the launch a certificated coxswain while plying in the harbour a day or two ago. The coxswain denied the charge.

A representative from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company said that the coxswain had informed him that he was on board the launch on the day in question, and he regretted that there should be a difference of opinion between the officer and the defendant. The *Exo*, he said, towed a lighter from the town wharf to East Point. When the lighter was brought and carefully moored alongside the wharf, the launch proceeded to the next wharf—a matter of a few yards—to coal. It was while the *Exo* was going to load coal that she was steered by one of the crew.

"How far is it from the wharf where the lighter was moored to the wharf where the launch went to?" asked the Court.

"About 50 or 60 yards," said an officer. "It is a dangerous practice, your Worship. There were many boats at anchor there."

"Do you see that your men are always on board?" asked the Court of the representative of Jardine's.

"Always," he replied. The defendant was a long time in the service and he would see that it did not occur again.

His Worship discharged defendant with a caution.

THE COXSAIN'S BRAVADO.

A CHALLENGE TO THE WATER POLICE.

21st inst.

A very interesting case was heard at the Police Court, this morning, when the coxswain of a steam launch declared that no police launch in Hongkong could leave his launch behind if he wanted to let her go.

The case was that in which P. C. Berrie, of the Water Police, summoned the master of the steam launch *Kwongtung* before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, for failing to stop when called upon by the police.

The complainant declared that on the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., he saw the *Kwongtung* leaving a wharf near the Central Market bound for Yau-mat. The launch looked overcrowded with passengers. When he first sighted the *Kwongtung* the police launch was about twenty yards away. Complainant sounded four blasts on his whistle, calling upon defendant to stop, but he paid no notice. When the police launch got to halting distance of the *Kwongtung* another signal was sounded, instead of stopping the *Kwongtung* was put "full speed ahead." The police launch was set agoing, and ultimately the police launch had crossed the *Kwongtung's* bows before she would stop.

The defendant denied that he had altered his speed when the police signalled him. "If I put on steam," he went on, "no police launch would catch me up."

This greatly amused the Court, and Mr. Hazeland inquired of the police if such was the case.

"No, your Worship," said P. C. Berrie. "We have some new launches and fast ones."

The coxswain of the launch guilty and imposed a fine of \$10.

COLLISION CASE.

"BALEBURG," "DAISAN INUJIMA-MARU."

21st inst.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 14th inst. says:—Yesterday in the Kobe Chiba Saibansho before Judge Araki and two Associate Judges the hearing was resumed of the action brought by the *Ostasiatische Handelsgesellschaft*, of Hamburg, the owners of the "Baleburg," against the *Yasuda Shoji* and *Kaisha* of Osaka, owners of the steamer "Daisan Inujima-maru," for damages amounting to ¥75,804.35.

As will be remembered the "Baleburg" on her way from Kobe to Nagasaki, came into collision on the morning of December 7th, 1905, with the "Daisan Inujima-maru," which sank with a cargo of coal. An action was also brought against the owner of the steamer by the Imperial Marine Insurance Company for damages amounting to ¥80,000 for the cargo of the "Daisan Inujima-maru," which was lost and paid to the owner, and another action was also brought against the owners of the "Baleburg" by the owner of the coal loaded by the "Daisan Inujima-maru" for damages amounting to ¥1,900. The three cases were heard together.

Mr. Suganuma appeared for the Imperial Marine Insurance Company, the owner of the coal, and the *Yasuda Shoji* and *Kaisha* for the owners of the "Baleburg." The proceedings were confined to the claim of the owner of the coal. Mr. Suganuma on behalf of the owner of the cargo put in a supplementary statement of facts of the case to show that the collision was not due to the fault of the "Daisan Inujima-maru" and the proceedings became somewhat complicated. The Court therefore ordered both parties to put in written statements clearly defining the facts and the questions at issue of the case. The proceedings were adjourned until January 17th next.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

TO TRAVEL BY A P. AND O. STEAMER.

21st inst.

It is stated that the programme of the journey of General Prince Fushimi, who has been appointed to visit England to return the courtesy of the Garter Mission of Prince Arthur of Connaught, has been altered. The British Government has expressed a wish to place a British vessel at the disposal of the Ambassador. Prince Fushimi, who intends to leave Yokohama on the 2nd of February via Canada, has postponed his departure and has accepted the offer of the British authorities. A P. and O. steamer will be specially sent out from London to convey the Prince to England via Suez, and it is expected to arrive at Yokohama on or about February 15th.

SINCE the Great Japan Sugar Refining Company (the incorporation of the Tokio and Osaka sugar-refining companies) declined as excessive the terms offered by the Daiichi Sugar Refining Company, the amalgamation negotiations of those two concerns have been at a standstill. The *Osaka Jiji* states that in taking such a strong stand the Daiichi Company aimed that Baron Goto, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company and the former Director of the Civil Administration Bureau of Formosa, was indirectly interested therein. But Baron

TELEGRAMS

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE

SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

PLAINTIFF AWARDED \$3,000 DAMAGES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th December, 3.30 p.m.

Judgment has been delivered in the action H.E. Bottellwa vs. Shroff & Co., in which the plaintiff claimed \$5,000 damages against defendants who, it was alleged, had published a false and malicious libel concerning the plaintiff.

The Court awarded the plaintiff \$3,000 damages.

[In this action the plaintiff, who is a British subject and a merchant and commission agent carrying on business at Kobe, Japan, while the defendants, alleged that on or about the 20th of December, 1905, the defendants, falsely and maliciously wrote and published of and concerning the plaintiff in the Japanese language, the words following: "Be careful, and remember that, by placing perfect confidence in Bottellwa, you may not be placed in trouble. This gentleman has already served a sentence in jail and from all these facts you will now understand everything necessary, and you must be cautious in your dealings with him in business, so that others may not trouble, and that you may not be entrapped." The defendant admitted that their manager at Shanghai had sent a letter to their manager at Kobe in which these words were contained, but submitted that the letter was a private and confidential document and was written without malice. Moreover, they alleged that plaintiff had sustained no damage. —Ed., H. K. J.]

AMERICANS' REUNION.

BANQUET TO JUDGE WILFLEY AND CONSUL RODGERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th December, 2.20 p.m.

The members of the American Association at Shanghai entertained Judge L. R. Wilfley, who has been appointed to preside over the new American Court at Shanghai, and Consul Rodgers at a banquet last evening.

THE HAIMEN RIOTS.

DIPLOMATS IN CONFERENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th December, 2.20 p.m.

Shoh Tseng, the Director of the Foreign Bureau for the district of Chekiang, leaves Hangchow for Ningpo to-day.

The object of his visit to the latter city is to meet the British and French representatives for the purpose of discussing the recent disturbances which occurred at Haimen.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

[From a Correspondent.]

Shameen 14th December, 1906.

Mr. Lo Wing Ching has assumed the office of First Secretary to H.E. Viceroy Chow Fu and in charge of his Bureau of Foreign Affairs. This gentleman is a nephew of the late Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, H. E. Lo Lok, and owing to his connection for several years past with the service of the Viceroy and his intimate knowledge of local affairs he will no doubt prove a most invaluable adviser to the Viceroy. The news of this appointment was received here with much gratification. Mr. Ho Yu, the late Consul-General at San Francisco, has been appointed to assist him.

The rumoured appointment, however, of Mr. Lee Chee as one of the secretaries is now contradicted. Mr. Lee is unquestionably a very efficient and capable man, thoroughly well versed in official matters, and have held various important offices before. With regard to the petition against him alleged to have been made to Peking by some Cantonese merchants, as reported in one of your contemporaries, presumably taken from a Chinese newspaper, this is totally unfounded, inasmuch as the Viceroy would in the first instance have been appealed to instead of representations being made direct to the Authorities at Peking. From reliable official sources I learn that Mr. Lee was appointed a Wei-yuan in the Dutch Folly.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST OFFICE. To add to the local facilities of postal communication here, the Japanese Government made arrangements to establish a Post Office in Shamien. A suitable building has been secured and active preparations are in evidence of the office being started very soon. A staff of Japanese trained in postal matters is already on the spot and adequate numbers of Chinese postmen engaged. It is confidently hoped that the service will prove as efficient as that of the other Post Offices in this City.

That the Japanese are extending their sphere of influence in no lagging behind the footsteps of the other Powers is sufficiently shown by the influx of Japanese merchants in, and around Canton of late and the establishment of their Consulate in Shamien, about a month ago.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 14th December.

A number of merchants, officials and other influential men of Canton, yesterday, telegraphed to the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Posts and Communications, protesting against the agreement in regard to the building of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. They strenuously objected to the clauses on which the agreement was drawn up, in regard to the raising of the capital, and stated that the people of Canton are not without their capital ready for investment, and moreover, there is sufficient

capital in the Yue-han Railway Company to include this railway in its construction scheme, so there is no need whatever to raise a loan from foreigners, which will give the control of the road to outsiders.

A similar telegram was also transmitted to the Kwei Tung merchants, and others in Shanghai, requesting them at the same time to also telegraph their protests to the authorities at Peking, in regard to the matter.

A FOREIGNER THREATENED. Yesterday about three o'clock, a number of lads from the Kun A College, were going through their drill in a vacant piece of ground at the end of Fong Loi Street in the western suburb. At the same time a few foreigners were also there, playing at ball. One of the foreigners threw the ball purposely at one of the scholars, who protested, but was insulted. On blowing the whistle, by the lad, a policeman came and arrested the offender and brought the foreigner to the No. 12 Police Station. He was ultimately fined \$5 and had to find security for his good behaviour in the future. It is reported that this foreigner is a teacher at one of the suburban colleges.

EXPORTATION OF RICE.

A short time ago the Canton Chamber of Commerce, owing to the high price of rice, petitioned H. E. the Viceroy to prohibit the export of this commodity and now H. E. has issued orders to that effect. The Viceroy has sent out instructions to the Commissioners of Customs, and other officials in the various ports to strictly prohibit the exportation of rice.

PRISON LABOUR.

Formerly prisoners of the various prisons did nothing but eat, smoke opium, idle and gamble all day long. Now the Nambol Magistrate has strictly prohibited the prisoners of his jails from smoking opium and has put them to various works including boat-making. Now the Magistrate has made arrangements to purchase a number of sewing machines from the Singer Sewing Machine Company and put these men on sewing work.

COMMISSIONER OF KOWLOON CUSTOMS.

To-morrow H.E. the Viceroy will receive Mr. Parr, the Kowloon Commissioner of Customs.

Yesterday H.E. the Viceroy visited several colleges and afterwards embarked in a steam-launch for the purpose of visiting the Government Industrial Machinery.

KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th December.

A meeting of all the schools and colleges will be called to discuss the situation in connection with the Canton-Kowloon Railway and to send a petition of protest against the loan agreement to the authorities at Peking.

The Viceroy intends to alter one of the buildings of his residence into a foreign-styled building, for entertaining foreign visitors. The work of construction was begun yesterday.

It is reported that Chang To Chai, president of the Yue-han Railway Company, will return to-day to Canton from Macao and will attend to office business of the railway company from to-morrow. The date of the next general meeting of the company has been fixed to take place on the 17th instant.

On the morning of the 17th instant, about 4 o'clock, some eight robbers broke open the door of Fat Wing, of Fung On Street, Honam, and took away clothing and about \$30 to \$40 in cash. The rascals also captured the young proprietor of the establishment and one of his employees.

H.E. the Viceroy will receive the Consul-General for Japan at Canton on Monday next.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

FURTHER PROTESTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th December.

Last month a merchant of Wong Lin petitioned the Viceroy with regard to the prevention of the recurrence of smuggling on board the vessels plying up and down the West River. The Viceroy has now replied to this petition stating that the ex-Viceroy Shum has already issued instructions to the Commissioners of Customs and other Customs officials to keep a strict watch. With regard to salt smuggling on these steamers H. E. stated there must be some officials at the bottom of these affairs and he will make strict inquiries about the matter and will communicate with the different Customs Houses to keep a sharp look-out for the smugglers.

Yesterday a meeting of the schools and colleges of Canton was held at Mun Yuan, in the Western suburb, to protest against the agreement in connection with the Canton-Kowloon Railway scheme. Almost all the schools were represented at the meeting. Mr. Ma Kwei Hoi was unanimously voted to the chair. It was finally decided to call another meeting to discuss further matters in connection with the agreement, on the 23rd instant. In the meantime a telegram is to be transmitted to H. E. Tai Hung Tze and Tze Shao Yee, requesting these two officials to make a complaint, on their behalf, to the Waiwupu, against the terms of the loan agreement of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

The American Boycott Association will call a meeting to-day for the purpose of transmitting a telegram to the authorities at Peking, protesting against the terms of the agreement entered by the Government in regard to the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Formerly third class passenger cars of the Canton-Fatshan Railway were often crowded out to the disadvantage of the female passengers. Now the company has decided to reserve several of the third class passenger cars for the sole use of female passengers, which is considered a much better arrangement.

PANAMA LABOURERS. H.E. the Viceroy has received instructions from the Grand Council at Peking, directing him to make inquiries and arrest those recruiters who have been trying to induce labourers from Kwangtung to proceed to America to work on the Panama Canal.

Hung A-chung, who was sent to the Nambol Magistrate to be tried for stealing from the British Consulate, appeared before the Magistrate but pleaded not guilty to the charge brought against him. Consequently the British Consul-General had to send two witnesses—one a Chinese official and the other a foreigner—to prove the case, and when again put on trial the offender admitted the charge.

A fire occurred this afternoon at On Lam Street, but report is not yet to hand as to the amount of damage done.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Noon.

Buyers—National Banks \$47, Union Insurance \$765, H.K. & C. M. Steamboats \$27, Raubs \$84, Kowloon Wharves \$91, Hongkong Lands \$16, Humphreys Estate \$12, Dairy Farms \$16, Cements \$20, Electric \$153, Watsons \$118.

Sellers—Hongkong Banks \$835, Canton Insurance \$579, Hongkong Fire \$335, Indo-China \$75, China and Malacca \$21, Douglas \$17, Shell Transport \$40, Hongkong Electric \$145, West Point \$50, Hongkong Cotton \$23, China Borneo \$10, Ices \$235, Ropes \$23, China Light and Power \$10, Powells \$8.

Sales—Union Insurance \$76, China Sugars \$172, Raubs \$82, Shanghai Docks \$1, 100 in Shanghai, Steam Waterboats \$7, Nominal—China Fire, \$95, Hongkong Wharves \$12, 235, Hongkong Hotel \$124, China Providents \$91, Tramways \$216.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 21st inst.—"The transactions during the week have been mostly confined to Indo-China, which have again been the medium of a large business

at advanced rates, but the volume of business has been small, and of an unimportant character."

Bankers—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks sales at \$820 and \$835 close with sellers at the latter rate. The London quotation has risen to 204.

Marine Insurance—Cantons are obtainable at \$894, Union Insurance \$125, and \$126, and there are buyers at \$170.

Fire Insurance—China Fires have changed hands at \$91. Hongkong Fires have been sold at \$135 and offering at this price.

Shipping—China and Malacca have declined to \$21 and Douglas to \$37, without any business. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are in request at \$27. Indo-China have been in good demand to the North and a brisk business has been done at advanced rates up to 106, the market closing somewhat quieter, with shares offering at this price. Shell Transport are quoted at 307. Star Ferries have buyers at \$164 and \$171 for the old and new shares respectively.

Refineries—China Sugars have experienced another drop to \$130 at which rate they are offering, and shares can probably be had at a lower price. Lard and tallow are weaker at \$11.

Mining—Chinese Engineering have maintained their position, and are in demand at \$16. Raubs have been dealt in at \$8 and \$84.

Tocks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves have found buyers at \$93, \$93, and \$94, closing firm at the latter rate. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have declined to \$145. Shanghai Docks have declined to \$144 at which price sales have taken place. Hongkong Wharves have improved to \$125.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands are strong at \$105. Shanghai Lands are in demand at \$17. Humphreys Estates can be placed at \$14.

Cotton Mills—Ewos are quoted \$1. 63, ex the dividend of \$1. 20 per share, paid on the 18th December. The other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous—China Providents have changed hands at \$91. South China Morning Post have been sold at \$12 and \$13. Dairy Farms have buyers at \$6, and shares can be placed at a higher rate. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$204, and ices can be obtained at \$335. Langkats have buyers at \$1. 234, ex the dividend of \$1. 74 paid on the 15th December. Sumatras are in demand at \$18. Laundrys have found buyers at \$53. United Assets have improved to \$10. Hongkong Electric have found investors at \$154.

FRIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write under date 14th inst. "The freight market continues extremely dull. Very little is doing anywhere, and what little business is showing is generally not very reliable for the low rates quoted, and the impossibility in most cases of combining somehow and doing away with long ballast trips. Under the circumstances the number of disengaged boats has steadily increased since last writing, and altogether the position, as far as the immediate future is concerned, is highly unsatisfactory.

The spring's prospects continue to be judged favourably, more especially as far as Saigon is concerned, where there is a steady increase in the market for far forward loading next year commencing second half January and February. From all reports a very good crop may be expected, still, as there are no reliable statistics, it is unsafe to predict despite appearances.

Last crop's stocks appear indeed to be practically exhausted by now. Import duty on rice in the Philippines will be raised 25/30 cents from last year, excepting a couple of charters locally at 24 and 27 cents and the future of the reduced rate of \$19 cents. From Java nothing is doing.

From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

From the River there is not sufficient cargo to keep the liners going. Current rate we make \$14 candareens Wuhu and Chinkiang to Amoy.

From Bangkok, the liners again supply all requirements, though early in the fortnight a small outside steamer was reported taken up by natives at the reduced rate of \$19 cents.

From Java nothing is doing. From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

From the River there is not sufficient cargo to keep the liners going. Current rate we make \$14 candareens Wuhu and Chinkiang to Amoy.

From Bangkok, the liners again supply all requirements, though early in the fortnight a small outside steamer was reported taken up by natives at the reduced rate of \$19 cents.

From Java nothing is doing. From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

From the River there is not sufficient cargo to keep the liners going. Current rate we make \$14 candareens Wuhu and Chinkiang to Amoy.

From Bangkok, the liners again supply all requirements, though early in the fortnight a small outside steamer was reported taken up by natives at the reduced rate of \$19 cents.

From Java nothing is doing. From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

From the River there is not sufficient cargo to keep the liners going. Current rate we make \$14 candareens Wuhu and Chinkiang to Amoy.

From Bangkok, the liners again supply all requirements, though early in the fortnight a small outside steamer was reported taken up by natives at the reduced rate of \$19 cents.

From Java nothing is doing. From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

From the River there is not sufficient cargo to keep the liners going. Current rate we make \$14 candareens Wuhu and Chinkiang to Amoy.

From Bangkok, the liners again supply all requirements, though early in the fortnight a small outside steamer was reported taken up by natives at the reduced rate of \$19 cents.

From Java nothing is doing. From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

at advanced rates, but the volume of business has been small, and of an unimportant character."

Bankers—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks sales at \$820 and \$835 close with sellers at the latter rate. The London quotation has risen to 204.

Marine Insurance—Cantons are obtainable at \$894, Union Insurance \$125, and \$126, and there are buyers at \$170.

Fire Insurance—China Fires have changed hands at \$91. Hongkong Fires have been sold at \$135 and offering at this price.

Shipping—China and Malacca have declined to \$21 and Douglas to \$37, without any business. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are in request at \$27. Indo-China have been in good demand to the North and a brisk business has been done at advanced rates up to 106, the market closing somewhat quieter, with shares offering at this price. Shell Transport are quoted at 307. Star Ferries have buyers at \$164 and \$171 for the old and new shares respectively.

Refineries—China Sugars have experienced another drop to \$130 at which rate they are offering, and shares can probably be had at a lower price. Lard and tallow are weaker at \$11.

Mining—Chinese Engineering have maintained their position, and are in demand at \$16. Raubs have been dealt in at \$8 and \$84.

Tocks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves have found buyers at \$93, \$93, and \$94, closing firm at the latter rate. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have declined to \$145. Shanghai Docks have declined to \$144 at which price sales have taken place. Hongkong Wharves have improved to \$125.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands are strong at \$105. Shanghai Lands are in demand at \$17. Humphreys Estates can be placed at \$14.

Cotton Mills—Ewos are quoted \$1. 63, ex the dividend of \$1. 20 per share, paid on the 18th December. The other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous—China Providents have changed hands at \$91. South China Morning Post have been sold at \$12 and \$13. Dairy Farms have buyers at \$6, and shares can be placed at a higher rate. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$204, and ices can be obtained at \$335. Langkats have buyers at \$1. 234, ex the dividend of \$1. 74 paid on the 15th December. Sumatras are in demand at \$18. Laundrys have found buyers at \$53. United Assets have improved to \$10. Hongkong Electric have found investors at \$154.

FRIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write under date 14th inst. "The freight market continues extremely dull. Very little is doing anywhere, and what little business is showing is generally not very reliable for the low rates quoted, and the impossibility in most cases of combining somehow and doing away with long ballast trips. Under the circumstances the number of disengaged boats has steadily increased since last writing, and altogether the position, as far as the immediate future is concerned, is highly unsatisfactory.

The spring's prospects continue to be judged favourably, more especially as far as Saigon is concerned, where there is a steady increase in the market for far forward loading next year commencing second half January and February. From all reports a very good crop may be expected, still, as there are no reliable statistics, it is unsafe to predict despite appearances.

Last crop's stocks appear indeed to be practically exhausted by now. Import duty on rice in the Philippines will be raised 25/30 cents from last year, excepting a couple of charters locally at 24 and 27 cents and the future of the reduced rate of \$19 cents. From Java nothing is doing.

From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

From the River there is not sufficient cargo to keep the liners going. Current rate we make \$14 candareens Wuhu and Chinkiang to Amoy.

From Bangkok, the liners again supply all requirements, though early in the fortnight a small outside steamer was reported taken up by natives at the reduced rate of \$19 cents.

From Java nothing is doing. From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

From the River there is not sufficient cargo to keep the liners going. Current rate we make \$14 candareens Wuhu and Chinkiang to Amoy.

From Bangkok, the liners again supply all requirements, though early in the fortnight a small outside steamer was reported taken up by natives at the reduced rate of \$19 cents.

From Java nothing is doing. From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

From the River there is not sufficient cargo to keep the liners going. Current rate we make \$14 candareens Wuhu and Chinkiang to Amoy.

From Bangkok, the liners again supply all requirements, though early in the fortnight a small outside steamer was reported taken up by natives at the reduced rate of \$19 cents.

From Java nothing is doing. From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

From the River there is not sufficient cargo to keep the liners going. Current rate we make \$14 candareens Wuhu and Chinkiang to Amoy.

From Bangkok, the liners again supply all requirements, though early in the fortnight a small outside steamer was reported taken up by natives at the reduced rate of \$19 cents.

From Java nothing is doing. From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

From the River there is not sufficient cargo to keep the liners going. Current rate we make \$14 candareens Wuhu and Chinkiang to Amoy.

From Bangkok, the liners again supply all requirements, though early in the fortnight a small outside steamer was reported taken up by natives at the reduced rate of \$19 cents.

From Java nothing is doing. From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

at advanced rates, but the volume of business has been small, and of an unimportant character."

Bankers—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks sales at \$820 and \$835 close with sellers at the latter rate. The London quotation has risen to 204.

Marine Insurance—Cantons are obtainable at \$894, Union Insurance \$125, and \$126, and there are buyers at \$170.

Fire Insurance—China Fires have changed hands at \$91. Hongkong Fires have been sold at \$135 and offering at this price.

Shipping—China and Malacca have declined to \$21 and Douglas to \$37, without any business. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are in request at \$27. Indo-China have been in good demand to the North and a brisk business has been done at advanced rates up to 106, the market closing somewhat quieter, with shares offering at this price. Shell Transport are quoted at 307. Star Ferries have buyers at \$164 and \$171 for the old and new shares respectively.

Refineries—China Sugars have experienced another drop to \$130 at which rate they are offering, and shares can probably be had at a lower price. Lard and tallow are weaker at \$11.

Mining—Chinese Engineering have maintained their position, and are in demand at \$16. Raubs have been dealt in at \$8 and \$84.

Tocks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves have found buyers at \$93, \$93, and \$94, closing firm at the latter rate. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have declined to \$145. Shanghai Docks have declined to \$144 at which price sales have taken place. Hongkong Wharves have improved to \$125.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands are strong at \$105. Shanghai Lands are in demand at \$17. Humphreys Estates can be placed at \$14.

Cotton Mills—Ewos are quoted \$1. 63, ex the dividend of \$1. 20 per share, paid on the 18th December. The other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous—China Providents have changed hands at \$91. South China Morning Post have been sold at \$12 and \$13. Dairy Farms have buyers at \$6, and shares can be placed at a higher rate. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$204, and ices can be obtained at \$335. Langkats have buyers at \$1. 234, ex the dividend of \$1. 74 paid on the 15th December. Sumatras are in demand at \$18. Laundrys have found buyers at \$53. United Assets have improved to \$10. Hongkong Electric have found investors at \$154.

FRIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write under date 14th inst. "The freight market continues extremely dull. Very little is doing anywhere, and what little business is showing is generally not very reliable for the low rates quoted, and the impossibility in most cases of combining somehow and doing away with long ballast trips. Under the circumstances the number of disengaged boats has steadily increased since last writing, and altogether the position, as far as the immediate future is concerned, is highly unsatisfactory.

The spring's prospects continue to be judged favourably, more especially as far as Saigon is concerned, where there is a steady increase in the market for far forward loading next year commencing second half January and February. From all reports a very good crop may be expected, still, as there are no reliable statistics, it is unsafe to predict despite appearances.

Last crop's stocks appear indeed to be practically exhausted by now. Import duty on rice in the Philippines will be raised 25/30 cents from last year, excepting a couple of charters locally at 24 and 27 cents and the future of the reduced rate of \$19 cents. From Java nothing is doing.

From Natusa Island an inquiry for Hongkong for a boat suitable to load long lengths of timber remains on the market, and another one for a timber steamer from Singapore for Shanghai for middle of January loading. Charterers persist in quoting an impossible rate.

From the River there is not sufficient cargo to keep the liners going. Current rate we make \$14 candareens Wuhu and Chinkiang to Amoy.

From Bangkok,

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "POWAN,"2,358 tonsCaptain W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN,"2,360 " " R. D. Thomas.
 "KINSHAN,"1,995 " " J. J. Lossius.
 Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"2,363 tonsCaptain H. D. Jones.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M.
 Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 A.M., and a second departure about 7 P.M.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M.
 On Saturdays a Second Departure about 7.30 P.M. On Sundays at 3 P.M. (See Special Express).

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"219 tonsCaptain T. Hamlin.
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H. K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"588 tonsCaptain J. Willox.
 "NANNING,"569 " " C. Butchart.
 One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

REGULAR, THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
 BETWEEN

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHU.....	JAPAN	Second half December	JAVA PORTS	Second half December
TJILATJAP...	JAVA	First half January	JAPAN	First half January
TJIPANAS...	JAPAN	Second half January	JAVA PORTS	Second half January
TJIBODAS...	JAVA	Second half January	JAPAN	Second half January
TJILIWONG...	JAPAN	First half February	JAVA PORTS	First half February

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375,
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
 Hongkong, 17th December, 1906.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.

THE Steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

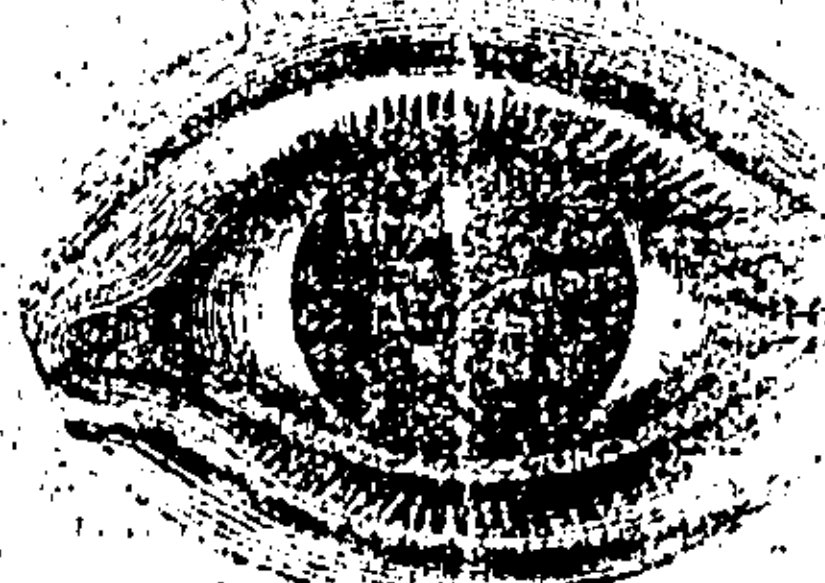
Fare for the Round Trip\$30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

EYES



RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 27, Des Voeux Road Central, 59, Bentinck Street, 66, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD
 of the

MERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
 27, Des Voeux Road Central.
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY,
 STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1904.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA.

ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STREAMERS. SAILING DATES.
 PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH WEDNESDAY, 22nd January, 1907.
 SEYDLITZ WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
 PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
 GNEISENAU WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
 PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 27th February.
 PRINZESS ALICE WEDNESDAY, 13th March.
 PRINZ LUDWIG WEDNESDAY, 27th March.
 ZIETEN WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
 PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD WEDNESDAY, 24th April.
 PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, Captain E. Malchow, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 31st December; Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 1st January, and parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st January. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$1.40 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board. Passage Money payable in local currency at current sight Bank rate of exchange on the day of payment.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR ...	\$61.00	\$42.00	\$22.00
Return	91.00	63.00	33.00
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65.00	44.00	24.00
Return	97.00	66.00	36.00
* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR ...	64.00	44.00	26.00
Return	91.00	79.00	47.00
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68.00	46.00	27.00
Return	123.00	83.00	49.00

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STREAMERS. TONS. SAILING DATES.
 SANDAKAN1,793..... FRIDAY, 4th January, 1907.
 MANILA1,790..... FRIDAY, 1st February.
 PRINZ WALDEMAR3,227..... THURSDAY, 28th February.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship SANDAKAN, Captain Wendig, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
Return	\$80.00	\$50.00	\$30.00
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28.00	\$18.10	\$14.00
Return	\$42.00	\$26.15	\$20.15
TO BRISBANE	\$30.00	\$20.00	\$14.00
Return	\$44.00	\$28.00	\$20.00
TO SYDNEY	\$33.00	\$23.00	\$15.00
Return	\$47.00	\$31.00	\$21.00
TO MELBOURNE	\$34.10	\$24.10	\$16.00
Return	\$48.15	\$32.15	\$22.15
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00
Return	\$120.00	\$90.00	\$60.00
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG ...	\$140.00	\$100.00	\$70.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	\$97.00
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96.00
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.	

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR STEAMERS ABOUT

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 2nd Jan.
 KOBE & YOKOHAMA
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, GNEISENAU WEDNESDAY, 16th Jan.
 KOBE & YOKOHAMA

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. S. Co. & O. S. S. Co. T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	\$62.00
TO BREMEN	63.00
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65.00
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65.00

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 21st December, 1906.

MELCHERS & CO.,
 AGENTS.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 814 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Dredging Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. D. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

XMAS 1906 XMAS

SWEETS, FONDANTS, MARRONS GLACES.
 FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SWISS
 CHOCOLATES AND BON-BONS.

Liqueurs of the most renowned French Brands.

CHAMPAGNES, BURGUNDIES AND
 CLARETS
 OF THE CHOICEST VINTAGES.

Before making your purchases you should inspect
 our stock.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

69, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

[122]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.,
 BEGS TO NOTIFY CONSUMERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT ON AND FROM
 1ST JANUARY, 1907,

The Price of Gas will be Reduced to
 \$2.75 per 1,000 Cubic Feet.

THE Company takes this opportunity of pointing out the advantages in cheapness and safety of Gas lighting over any other form of illumination, and of inviting inspection of its Show-rooms at West Point and Yau-mai, Kowloon, in which can be seen every description of Gas apparatus suitable for lighting, heating, or cooking.

GEORGE CURRY,

Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906.

[123]

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,

66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. till 9 P.M. My 33 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many other of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 5,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
 Hongkong, 15th November, 1904.

[51]

Hotels.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNGER'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 55.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1906.

[52]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOM.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOM.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED; ELECTRIC FANS

(if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR in each

floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.

[53]

Intimation.

Powell's

GRAND
XMAS BAZAAR

OPEN TILL 6 P.M. DAILY.

TOYS

INNUMERABLE

From 20 cents to \$50 each.

Tea Sets, Kitchen Sets, Pianos, Doll's Houses, Doll's Furniture, Doll's Perambulators, Soldiers, Foot-balls, Air Guns, Trumpets, Boats, Trains, Carts, Swings, Noah's Arks, Cricket Sets, Rooking Horses, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.

DOLLS

From 50 cents to \$30 each.

Dressed Dolls, Undressed Dolls, Rubber Dolls, Woollen Dolls, Saucy Dolls, Walking Dolls, Squeaking Dolls, Rag Dolls, and all sorts of Dolls.

ANIMALS

A Regular "Menagerie."

BARNUM and BAILEY are nowhere in it.

Elephants, Camels, Lions, Tizers, Leopards, Bears, Rhinoceri, Wolves, Foxes, Cows, Pigs, Sheep, Goats, Monkeys, Gorillas, Squirrels, Cats, Pug Dogs, Setters, Pointers, Greyhounds, Bloodhounds, Short Dogs, Long Dogs, Big Dogs, Little Dogs.

GAMES

Pip-Pip, Spring Heeled Jack, Plucked Roosters, Fuzzy Wuzzy, Minnows-in-Wells, Figgeries, Tivoli Board, Frog Skittles, Hooker, &c., &c., &c.

Many of which are enough to make a CAT LAUGH.

Thousands of

XMAS TREE

ORNAMENTS.

&c., &c., &c.

Powell's

BAZAAR.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906.

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 8, D'AGUILAR STREET, suitable for

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE,

at present occupied

by

Messrs. K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & Co.,

who will shortly remove

to

No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD

CENTRAL.

Apply to—

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [519]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods Storage) at No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central, formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Apply to—

HO TUNG,

Comptroller Department,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1906. [1919]

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN, at EAST POINT, close to the Water, suitable for the storage of any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1009]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [1142]

TO LET.

A FLAT and THREE ROOMS, near the Hongkong Bank, suitable for Offices. Moderate rental.

Apply to—

X. Y. Z.

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1013]

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1183]

TO LET.

"RANFURLY," CONDUIT ROAD. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. [71]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [789]

TO LET.

NOS. 8 and 16, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. No. 51, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. [1073]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [18]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF
CHINESE PORCELAIN.
A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on
Saturday,

the 29th DECEMBER, 1906, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS,

Duddell Street.

A Very Fine and Valuable Collection of RARE OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, specially selected, embracing works from the reigns of the Ming Dynasty, Kanghi, Yung-ching, K'ienlung, K'anghi and Tow Kwang.

A Choice Lot of OLD JADES, CRYSTALS, AGATES and EMBROIDERIES. N.B.—All pieces described in the Catalogue as belonging to certain periods are guaranteed to be "GENUINE."

TERMS:—As Usual. Catalogues will be issued. On View from Thursday, the 27th December, 1906.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

MONDAY,

the 24th December, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, (corner of Ice House Street),

AN ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES suitable for Xmas and New Year's Gifts: ALSO

30 Cases PERINET and FILS CHAMPAGNE, 70 Cases COGNAC—MARIE, BRIZARD and ROGER 3 STARS, 100 Cases SCOTCH WHISKY;

AND 100 Boxes MESSINA CIGARS. Special Holiday Stock in Dainty Gift Boxes. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [1217]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of December, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of ONE LOT OF CROWN LAND, at Hung Hom, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 99 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 99 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Upset Price
111	Hung Hom	111	111	111	111
112	Hung Hom	112	112	112	112
113	Hung Hom	113	113	113	113
114	Hung Hom	114	114	114	114
115	Hung Hom	115	115	115	115
116	Hung Hom	116	116	116	116
117	Hung Hom	117	117	117	117
118	Hung Hom	118	118	118	118
119	Hung Hom	119	119	119	119
120	Hung Hom	120	120	120	120

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [1200]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of December, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of TEN LOTS OF CROWN LAND, at Shauiwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Upset Price
121	Shauiwan	121	121	121	121
122	Shauiwan	122	122	122	122
123	Shauiwan	123	123	123	123
124	Shauiwan	124	124	124	124
125	Shauiwan	125	125	125	125
126	Shauiwan	126	126	126	126
127	Shauiwan	127	127	127	127
128	Shauiwan	128	128	128	128
129	Shauiwan	129	129	129	129
130	Shauiwan	130	130	130	130

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [1201]

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN DIVISION of the CITY OF VICTORIA occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of November and December.

N.B.—The word "Throughout" used in this notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room and Staircase, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Underframes of Roofs both in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Back Yard should have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1906. [1202]

Intimations.

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!!!

DO not make your Xmas Purchase before you see—

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

4, Queen's Road Central.

Who have just received the Finest Assortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH CONFECTIONERY from the best makers of London and Paris;

ALSO

A Large Variety of LIQUORS, BORDEAUX, PORT, SHERRY, WHISKY, &c.,

&c., from the most renowned houses in France and other foreign countries.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1216]

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1874, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transactions of Public Business on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, respectively.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906. [1215]

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRD DANCE of the SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION will be held in the City Hall, on THURSDAY, January 3rd. Members desirous of obtaining invitations are requested to apply to the Secretary.

A late Ferry to Kowloon will run at 1.30 A.M.

JOHN J. BLAKE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [1212]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ARTHUR MYERS, LATE OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG, FORMERLY MASON, KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAYS, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 18 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting to the 20th day of January, 1907, for sending in Claims against the above Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned before the said date.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1906.

ARATHOON SETH, Official Administrator.

[1213]

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1906, From Beacon Hill, in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 28th, 29th and 30th January, 1907:—

From Abbot Battery, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 9.30 P.M.

On THURSDAY, the 31st January, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd February:—

From Lyemun, in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 9.30 P.M.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th February:—

From Abbot Battery, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 9.30 P.M.

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th February:—

From Lyemun, in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 9.30 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, Practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

CHARLES WM. BECKWITH, Lieut. R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1218]

IN THE DAWN CHAMBER.

BY ELISA PARKER.

Dear, you have spoiled all other men for me. And made them alien to my happiness. You have discovered an unknown recess in Love's great house of ancient masonry. Here from the window's wide expectancy we watch the dawn's rose-dimpled hands creep. The shadowed hills—Dawn, the high prophetic. Who calls the rolling world continually.

The other rooms in Love's house are confined. To views of the valley, and the walls adorning.

Are mottos of uncertainty and warning—The thousand reservations of the mind. 'Tis only in this chamber that I find

The outlook on the hills and on the morning.

—From "The Dawn" (October).

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE "EMPERESS OF CHINA."

BAD DEATH OF A FOREIGNER.

At the International Hospital, Kobe, on Tuesday (11th inst.) night, at about 10.30 John William Walker died as the result of injuries received by falling down a stairway on board the Canadian-Pacific steamer "Empress of China."

From inquiries made by a representative of the "Japan Chronicle" it appears that the deceased went ashore at Yokohama, on arrival of the "Empress" from Vancouver, and after returning to the vessel late in the evening fell down a stairway which is reserved for the use of second-class passengers who are occasionally berthed with the first-class. Mr. Walker was one of the passengers so accommodated.

No one actually saw him fall, but he was found unconscious at the foot of the stairs by the ship's officers. He was at once put to bed, and received every possible attention on board until the ship arrived at Kobe early on Tuesday morning, when he was immediately taken to the International Hospital. On examination by the doctors there it was found that the unfortunate man had sustained a very severe fracture of the skull, and although everything that could be done for him was done, he expired on Tuesday night without recovering consciousness.

We understand that Mr. Walker, who was only 28 years of age, had been engaged as engineer with Messrs. Platt Brothers, of Oldham, England, and had started for Japan to fulfil a three years' engagement with the Kantaguchi planning Company, Ltd. Sincere sympathy will be extended by the community generally with the relatives and friends of Mr. Walker in England.

THE SHANGHAI FRAUDS.

The steamer "Showmut" on arrival from the Orient at Vancouver on the 19th ultimo, as already briefly reported, was met at William Head by provincial police officers, a police sergeant, and a constable who arrested Frederick Monteir Goode, alias W. W. Payne, aged 24 years, an Australian, at the instance of the British Consul-General at Shanghai, who cabled information charging Goode with forgery and embezzlement of the sum of £300 from the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company of Shanghai, of which he was secretary. He admits his identity and the offence, and will return without extradition as soon as an officer arrives from China.

Goode is a young man of prepossessing appearance, says a Vancouver exchange, and no suspicion was held by the other passengers of the liner that he was the man sought when the police officers boarded the steamer. He had been a member of the groups in the various entertainments on board the vessel, and was popular with the other passengers.

When the police sergeant joined some of the passengers forward Goode was among the number. The description cabled mentioned a pince-nez and curly hair—the barber had seen to the change of the curly hair to a short cut and the pince-nez were gone; but the officer noticed the little red lines left on the side of the nose of wearers of such glasses and he stepped toward the young man, who was on the passenger-list as "W. W. Payne."

"Mr. Goode," said the police officer. The young man turned quickly:—"Yes, sir." Then he coloured—recognising that he had admitted his identity and the offence.

"You know what I want you for, Goode?" queried Sergeant Murray.

"Oh yes," he replied resignedly.

It seems that Goode, who has been in Port Augusta, Western Australia, and has been in commercial life in the Orient—at Vladivostok and Shanghai—had a good position with the Shanghai company. He was the trusted secretary and sent cheques to the president and manager for signature, they signing same, as a rule, without question. He made two cheques payable to bearer which they signed and he cashed these and took the money. There is little of this now in his possession, and the decoration on a silver cigar-case among his effects is mute evidence as to where the money went; moreover he does not deny it. Engraved on the corner of the cigar case is the word "Ethel," it is the Christian name of a woman for whom he became enamoured, and he spent the money to give her pleasure, then disappeared, making his way to Shimoda, on a Japanese steamer, and going to Yokohama by train embarking at the latter port on the "Showmut."

After his departure the Japanese police were asked to investigate his whereabouts and they reported to Shanghai that he had sailed for Victoria by the "Showmut." The British Consul-General at Shanghai then cabled to Victoria, and the provincial police arrested the fugitive on arrival.

MAILS 1919.

French (*Colasie*) 24th inst.
Australian (*Schagerl*) 24th inst.
Indian (*Araratton Apeu*) 25th inst.
Indian (*Lakshmi*) 25th inst.
American (*Amorita*) 25th inst.
Indian (*Kutang*) 25th inst.
Australian (*Talman*) 14th prox.

The Boston Tea-Root Co.'s 25th 1919 sailing from New York on arrival:

The N. Y. K.'s *Kamagata Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 21st inst. and is expected here on 27th inst.

The N. Y. K.'s *Kikunose Maru*, Australian Line, left Nagasaki for this port on 21st inst. and is expected here on 27th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s *S. Y. Tsurumi*, left Sydney on 21st inst. and is expected here on 27th inst.

The N. Y. K.'s *Kure Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 21st inst. and is expected here on 27th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Continued.]

The Education Bill.

LONDON, 20th December. The motion in the House of Lords, protesting against the House of Commons' procedure re the Education Bill, was adopted by 138 to 52.

Lord Lansdowne then put a resolution that the House insisted on the amendments. This means that the Bill is dead.

The Lords and the Education Bill.

Lord Lansdowne's motion, insisting on the amendments to the Education Bill, was adopted by 138 to 52.

Lord Crew laid the responsibility for wrecking the Bill, on the opposition.

The newspapers all agree that the country is on the eve of the most bitter controversy.

WUCHOW NOTES.

Wuchow, 18th December, 1906. The U.S.S. *Calliope* and the German gunboat *Tingtau* have called at Wuchow during the past week, and helped to lighten this port up. The *Tingtau* made a fairly lengthy stay which was appreciated by the local residents. H.M.S. *Robin* is due at Wuchow for Xmas week, and the local Recreation Club is eagerly looking forward to her arrival, and rumours of cricket and football matches are in the air.

LOWNESS OF THE RIVER. The river has been falling rather rapidly, and consequently local steamers have not been able to take or bring full cargoes, as only 7 feet of water is to be had on the bar. A number of the West River steamers have lately gone ashore, at the Kai Lung Chow Channel, but luckily no damage is reported. The Customs authorities have carefully buoyed this winter channel, but notwithstanding this the boats from Hongkong get aground now and then. In two or three cases cargo boats have been sent down to Kai Lung Chow to lighten the vessels ashore, but this entails an additional expense to the shipping company. The watermark is now 3" below zero.

DISBANDED SOLDIERS. On the 16th December, about 2,000 Chinese soldiers arrived from Canton, in a large number of junks. These soldiers are all foreign-drilled and look a fine body of men. They were disbanded in Canton, and are passing through Wuchow en route for Yunnan via the new port of Nanning. Local Chinese say that these troops are proceeding to the province of Yunnan, where they are to be re-organized and are under the command of Viceroy Shum, late of Canton, whom they are going to rejoin in Yunnan. The soldiers have been very orderly during their stay here; but the constant blowing of discordant bugles and trumpets is pretty trying to the uncivilized ear.

NANNING. Considerable speculation is rife as to when the new port of Nanning will really be opened. Local opinion is that it will be some day in the very near future and some say shortly after the Chinese New Year. It is significant that a number of panteons, cargo-boats, house-boats, etc., are being rapidly constructed, all intended for Nanning.

HONGKONG CARGO-BOATS.

The Wuchow river foreshore presents a very busy appearance just now, and a large number of cargo-boats are being built for Hongkong. Some of these cargo-boats are built "to order" but a large number are being constructed "on spec" but will no doubt find a ready market in Hongkong. The boats are of the usual Hongkong type, and are well built of good hard wood. Boat building is quite an important local industry and the Wuchow boat builders are being kept very busy just now, and seem glad of it. The workmanship and materials are both thorough, and there's no "scamping" so that the owners can rely on good value for their money.

A novel innovation was the sight of the sailors of the German gunboat *Tingtau* playing Association Football. The game was new to them, but they took very kindly to it, and will in time make a very useful team. Two or three games were played between the *Tingtau* and the Wuchow Recreation Club, and though there wasn't much skill displayed on either side it was robust and apparently keenly enjoyed by both sides. The *Tingtau's* team are now very keen on "Fuss ball," as they call it, and intend challenging Canton next week.

SOCIAL.

Arrangements are being made for a concert and some theatricals for the Christmas week, and everyone in this port is looking forward to the forthcoming "Show" as it will help to break the regular monotony. There is an abundance of local talent, with the help of H.M.S. *Robin* a good evening's entertainment may be expected. The weather, however, does not seem a bit Christmassy, as it is blissing hot for this time of the year, the thermometer registering 78° to 80° in the shade, every day. A spell of cool weather will be very "warmly" welcomed.

THE "TANSAN" BUILDING DISPUTE.

Yesterday, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 17th inst., in the Kobe Chibo Saibansho before Judge Anki and two Associate Judges, an action came on for hearing brought by J. Clifford Wilkinson, of Kobe, against the Shimoda Building Company of Yokohama, for damages amounting to ¥1,142, in respect of loss in consequence of alleged defective construction of the buildings of the "Tansan" works.

The defendant did not appear, and Messrs. Yamashita and Wakayashi, who represented plaintiff, applied that judgment should be given in default of defendant, and after hearing the petition, the Court announced that judgment would be given to plaintiff, the 15th inst.

ANTERO-BINDING SOCIETY.

MASS MEETING IN SHANGHAI.

A mass meeting of the Tien Tsu Hui and its supporters was held in the Town Hall yesterday, says the *N.C.D. News* of 17th inst., the occasion being the transfer of the books and documents, together with the general control of the organization to the Chinese Committee. The Chinese tickets announced that the proceedings would commence at 2 p.m., but before the time arrived the hall was packed with a waiting crowd. When the time appointed arrived, the hall was packed as it has never been packed before. The attendance is estimated at between two and four thousand, and the larger estimate is probably nearer the mark. Every available inch of the Town Hall was occupied, and spectators crowded even into the gallery and the window recesses. The walls of the hall were draped with Chinese flags, and a large platform was erected at the west end for the accommodation of officials and foreign guests. For nearly two hours a continuous stream of Chinese, men and women, poured into the hall. When it seemed that the hall could contain no more they still continued to enter, while those who had already gained admittance good-naturedly allowed themselves to be packed even closer in making room for new-comers. When the long programme commenced those on the platform looked down on a sea of human heads. The proceedings were most orderly throughout. The speakers were listened to with close attention, and each telling remark was loudly applauded. There was really no necessity for the presence of stewards holding high a piece of cardboard with the single character "silence," for those present had come to listen, and listen they did to the best of their ability. Most of the speeches, of course, were in Chinese, but to those foreigners who did not understand the language the dense crowd was a sight well worth seeing. On the platform were Mrs. Archibald Little, and most of the ladies of the executive committee; with Their Excellencies Li Hai-huan, Shen Tun-ho, Chou Wan-tang, Mr. Kuan (Mixed Court Magistrate), Mr. Tsing Shao-ching (Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce), and Messrs. Mah Sheng-pah and Mao.

After a selection of music had been rendered by the Metropole Band, the Chairman H.E. Shen Tun-ho, welcomed the assembly and explained the object which brought them together. Mrs. Archibald Little then addressed the meeting. Dr. Gilbert Reid interpreting her remarks. She said that when the idea of starting the Society was first mooted foreigners thought it the silliest idea they had ever heard of. She and nine friends gathered round a table on April 2, 1905 and each engaged to give or collect ten dollars. It was from this humble beginning the Tien Tsu Hui started. The first tract they selected for publication was by a Chinese lady. Since then a million tracts had been printed in Shanghai alone. She thought one of the best ways of distributing tracts was to the students at the examinations, and she also mentioned other suitable ways of forwarding the movement. The Committee had got up several competitions for the best essays against foot-binding, and for the best shoes for natural and unbound feet. It had met regularly once a month, except during the very hot weather, and she commended this custom to the new Chinese Committee. The Society had correspondents, with or without organized committees, in 18 Chinese cities, and she herself had addressed meetings in seven out of the eight viceregal capitals, besides twenty-six other cities. Mrs. Little then narrated the steps she took to procure the Imperial Edict against foot-binding, and mentioned that she had received nothing but courtesy and kindness from the Chinese officials and people. Finally she wished the blessing of heaven to rest on those Chinese men who took up the task of setting the women of China on their feet.

Mrs. Little then handed to H.E. Shen Tun-ho the ten annual reports of work done; samples of all the Chinese tracts issued; the Chinese collecting book; the Society's records and an authorization to obtain its remaining stock of literature. She mentioned that the Society was being started on its new era with \$600 worth of literature, and a staff of about fifty honorary secretaries throughout the Empire.

After the applause with which Mrs. Little's remarks were received had subsided Mr. Tong Kai-son, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the committee, expressed regret at bidding Mrs. Little farewell, and said that the Society's works spoke for themselves. The new committee would endeavour to carry on the work, though he was not so sanguine as Mrs. Little was, about its being done better in the future.

He then presented Mrs. Little and the Chairman with medals commemorating the occasion. A lengthy programme followed. Mr. Diao, accompanied by Miss Yen, played a cornet solo. This girls of the Tien Tsu Hui school sang a song, and also gave a realistic representation of the evils of foot-binding on the platform. H.E. Li Hai-huan in a short but spirited speech described foot-binding as a vulgar custom, and wished the Society every success. Taoist Mah Sheng-pah delivered a powerful oration on reform in the family, the irony of his remarks particularly appealing to his hearers. Finally H.E. Shen Tun-ho came to the front of the platform and unfurled a dragon flag. Then amidst cheers, and music by the band the meeting dispersed. Those who attended it will remember it as an epoch-making gathering in the history of China.

It seems that it is the uncanny things that are canned.

ASTRONOMY was first brought to Europe by the Moors.

TURKEY lost Greece and Serbia in the same year 1829.

The most difficult of animal products to find a substitute for is whalebone.

H.H. CHOW KU.

AND THE NAMHOI PRISON.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 20th December. Railway, School, College, and judicial matters not requiring for the moment, his further personal attention, H.E. Chow Ku has turned his attention in the direction of the Namhoi Prison. H.E. has had two lengthy interviews with the Magistrate of Namhoi upon the subject of the reforms in the prison. He then asked the Magistrate if the sum of \$15,000, set aside for the rebuilding and enlarging of the prison would be sufficient, and was informed that it would be sufficient to cover the cost. H.E. told the Magistrate that he had given him much pleasure to hear that the latter had gone seriously into the question, and recommended the reforms mentioned. H.E. was the more pleased at this because when he held the post of Provincial Treasurer in the north, a certain German Consul (old H.E. that he had been inside the Namhoi prison, and found that it was "worse than hell." H.E. congratulated the Magistrate on his action in the matter.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Noon.

Buyers: National Banks \$47, Union Insurance \$760, HK, C. & M. Steamboats \$27, Raubs \$84, Kowloon Wharves \$91, Hongkong Lands \$105, Humphreys Estate \$114, Dairy Farms \$16, Cements \$204, Electrics \$153, Watsons \$114.

Sellers: Hongkong Banks \$825, Canton Insurance \$3974, Hongkong Fire \$3355, Indo-Chinese \$95, China and Manila \$21, Douglas \$347, Shell Transports \$307, Hongkong Docks \$145, West Point \$50, Hongkong Cottons \$13, China Borneo \$10, Ices \$235, Ropes \$22, China Light and Power \$10, Powells \$8.

Sales: Union Insurance \$76, China Sugars \$174, Raubs \$84, Shanghai Docks \$11, 109 in Shanghai, Steam Waterboats \$7.

Nominal: China Fires \$93, Hongkong Wharves \$12, Hongkong Hotels \$1124, China Providents \$94 Tramways \$216.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 21st inst.: "The transactions during the week have been mostly confined to Indo-Chinese, which have again been the medium of a large business at advancing rates, otherwise the volume of business has been small, and of an unimportant character."

Banks: Hongkong and Shanghai Banks after sales at \$820 and \$815 close with sellers at the latter rate. The London quotation has risen to £94.

Marine Insurances: Cantons are obtainable at \$3074. Unions are firmer. Sales are reported at \$764 and \$760 and there are buyers at \$760.

Fire Insurances: China Fires have changed hands at \$93. Hongkong Fires have been sold at \$335 and offering at this price.

Shipping: China and Manila have declined to \$11 and Douglas to \$37 without any business. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are in request at \$27. Indo-Chinese have been in good demand in the North and a brisk business has been done at advancing rates up to \$36, the market closing somewhat quieter, with shares offering at this price. Shell Transports are quoted at \$307. Star Ferries have buyers at \$163 and \$174 for the old and new shares respectively.

Refineries: China Sugars have experienced another drop to \$130 at which rate they are offering, and shares can probably be had at a lower price. Luzons are weaker at \$11.

Mining: Chinese Engineering have maintained their position, and are in demand at \$11.060. Raubs have been dealt in at \$8 and \$84.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns: Kowloon Wharves have found buyers at \$93, \$934 and \$24, closing firm at the latter rate. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have weakened to \$45. Shanghai Docks have declined to \$11. 104 at which price sales have taken place. Hongkong Wharves have improved to \$11. 235.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings: Hongkong Lands are strong at \$105. Shanghai Lands are in demand at \$11. 97. Humphreys Estates can be placed at \$11. 43.

Cotton Mills: Ewos are quoted \$11. 63, ex the dividend of \$11. 10 per share, paid on the 18th December. The other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous: China Providents have changed hands at \$91. South China Morning Posts have been sold at \$12 and \$13. Dairy Farms have buyers at \$6, and shares can be placed at a higher rate. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$203, and Ices can be obtained at \$135. Langkats have buyers at \$11. 234, ex the dividend of \$11. 74 paid on the 15th December. Sumatras are in demand at \$11. 874. Laundries have found buyers at \$52. United Ambestos have improved to \$10. Hongkong Electric have found investors at \$151.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
Do. demand 2/3 1/2
Do. 4 months sight 2/3 1/2
France-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
America-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
Germany-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
India T.T. demand 1/6 1/2
Shanghai-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
Singapore T.T. 2/3 1/2
Japan-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
Yokohama-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
4 months sight L/C 2/3 1/2
6 months sight L/C 2/3 1/2
30 days sight San Francisco & New York 2/3 1/2
4 months sight do. 2/3 1/2
30 days sight Sydney and Melbourne 2/3 1/2
4 months sight France 2/3 1/2
4 months sight India 2/3 1/2
4 months sight Germany 2/3 1/2
Bank of England rate 2/3 1/2
Sovereigns 2/3 1/2

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather in-day a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the main hall of St. Joseph's College at four o'clock this afternoon, the day being a red-letter day for the pupils of the College—the distribution of prizes. Punctually at the time mentioned Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, who was accompanied by Lady Pigott, arrived and presided. When everyone was settled.

The Brother Director said: "Sir Francis Pigott, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sorry to have to state that H.E. the Governor, notwithstanding his great desire to be present here to-day, is unable to, owing to his absence from the Colony. H.E. has always shown such a very keen interest in the cause of education, that we really consider it a great loss to be deprived of his able criticism on the working of St. Joseph's College for the past year. But the presence of Sir Francis Pigott fully compensates us for our loss. Yes, we are proud to have in our midst the Chief Justice of the Colony who, notwithstanding the multiplicity of his occupations, has come to preside at our prizegiving here to-day. His Honour marks thereby the vital importance he attaches to the education of youth. In reviewing the work of the school for the year 1906, we have reason to be satisfied with the results obtained. We have made a complete change in the three lowest standards. At present the Chinese and the non-Chinese are entirely separated in the first, second and third standards. This was done in view of the transfer of the Cathedral School to St. Joseph's College, and also of giving more care to the Chinese and non-Chinese respectively. This arrangement promises to give good results. The attendance is much better than it was in previous years, nevertheless there is much room for improvement still. My last year's remarks respecting the non-sensical birthday absences bore good fruit in many cases. I must however say that some boys were again absent on that 'chimerical' account. The following figures will speak of the regularity of the boys of the College. We had 217 school days in the year, 25 boys put up the full number. The average attendance of 100 of the most regular boys was 214.9 days. The conduct of the boys is very good at present. All undesirable are scrupulously discarded. The special subjects taught in the school are doing very well. Between twenty and thirty boys follow a regular and systematic typewriting training. Thanks to the generosity of his Lordship the Bishop and the Rev. Bro. Gabriel this year we have been able to procure four additional typewriters during the year. Our shorthand class is doing admirably well. We presented twelve boys for Sir Isaac Pitman's third class certificate, and I am glad to be able to say all succeeded in satisfying the examiners. Later five were presented for the third class and nine for the second class certificate. Of these the five presented for the third class and seven out of the nine presented for the second obtained certificates. An attempt was made to get up an interesting and instructive library for the higher standards, and at present we have a pretty collection of good and instructive reading for the boys. We shall be thankful to all who may contribute to its enlargement. The results of the Oxford Examinations were most satisfactory. The one boy presented for the senior came out in the honours list; four boys passed in the junior division, and eleven in the preliminary. We remarked that many of our boys secured the note "Good" which speaks highly of the excellence of the work presented by them. The hygiene competition was also a success for St. Joseph's College. Master John Fera came out first boy and thus secured the \$100 scholarship so graciously offered by H.E. the Governor. The boys presented for the shield competition came out second notwithstanding the low average age of the team, and the short time they had studied the subject. This year, owing to special reasons, we did not present any competitors for the shield. I have to thank many of the parents for the very great care they take in the weekly report and the monthly examinations of their sons, these latter will certainly reap abundant fruits from this parental vigilance. Our boys continue to take a keen interest in the inter-school sports, but they will always be handicapped so long as they are limited to such a scanty playground. They also take much interest in drill which is being given regularly since the commencement of the scholastic year. Special attention was given to the remarks of the Inspector of Schools in last year's report, and we have reason to believe that we have corrected all the weak points as may be inferred from this year's report."

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. Staff: Bro. Sylvester (Director) and nine Assistant Masters.

Discipline and organization: Very good. Sanitation: Very satisfactory.

Floor Space: Sufficient for 524 pupils. Apparatus: Very satisfactory. There is a steady renewal of worn out and old-fashioned apparatus.

English: Colloquial.—Great pains are taken to improve the speech of the junior standards. There is a noticeable improvement in this respect.

Reading: Good. Several sets of readers are in use, the subject matter of which is explained in an interesting and stimulating manner.

Writing: Greatly improved. Compositions are neat and handwriting is generally very good. Standard VII which is a much stronger numerically than last year, still showed up some rather sketchy work and the punctuation is very faulty. Sentences are often too long and involved, though two papers were excellent.

Standard V which did badly last year is now well up to the mark.

Geography: Standard III failed rather badly in an examination on the Canton province. It is curious that facts of local interest seem so often to be those least studied. As usual boys know more about the grand canal than about the Canton-Hankow Railway, and in this re-

spect the Chinese boys were the worst offenders. Standard V have done on the whole a long syllabus. The history of the countries studied might have been better known. Answers should be given in complete sentences and the article and verb should not be omitted as is often done. The highest standards were examined on England, with the object of eliciting how far the course of visual instruction has given them a clearer insight into the real nature of the country. The course had to be somewhat hurried, and on the whole I am encouraged by the measure of success attained. But it is clear that there are immense difficulties to be overcome before home-keeping youths can acquire a lively conception of surroundings so far removed from their vision. The following descriptions of the Thames Valley are typical: "The valley of the Thames is very beautiful, especially in the evening, when the dust of London is blown up. The sun shines on it and makes it appear to be of different colours and continually changing which is called the sunset of the Thames." "The scenery of the Thames is covered with bridges and towers all along and some beautiful lighthouses."

History: The subject is very well taught, and standard V have noticeably improved. The upper standards are very well acquainted with their facts, though they do not always express them well.

Mathematics: Arithmetic.—Very good in the lower standards. The written work shown up by the higher standards in as this in the two following subjects is exceedingly good both in accuracy and neatness. Algebra.—Excellent.

Geometry: The work is thoroughly understood. The propositions are well written and the riders accurately solved.

Hygiene: Very good. Drawing: The subject is being well taught according to the requirements of the Oxford Local.

Grant: I recommend a grant at the rate of 30/- and report the school to be "thoroughly efficient." In conclusion I beg to extend my warmest thanks to his Honour the Chief Justice for so kindly coming to distribute the prizes to the deserving boys. I also beg his Lordship the Bishop to accept our very cordial thanks for the honour conferred on us by his presence here to-day. Also the Catholic union for offering a scholarship of \$25 to the best behaved boy in the Orphanage of last year. I also sincerely thank Messrs. A. G. Romano, Consul General for Portugal, J. Machado, W. Danby, G. de Champeaux, C. E. Warren, J. J. Leiria, Ho Tung, Goncalves, Consul for Chili, Brewer & Co. Shing Kee, and Mrs. T. V. Ribeiro for their generous contribution towards our prize fund. I avail myself of the present occasion to wish all a very merry Xmas, and a bright and prosperous New Year.

Proceedings had not closed when we went to press.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

HOSPITAL SUNDAY OFFERTORIES.

Commission Agent's Guild ... \$100
Medicine Dealer's Guild ... 100
Ginseng Dealer's Guild ... 80
The Pharmacy ... 10
Union Church ... 100
To Tai Church (Chinese) ... 93.46
Basel Mission Church ... 72.62
St. John's Cathedral ... 69.91
St. Andrew's Church (Kowloon) ... 50
Wesleyan Church (Chinese) ... 27.40
St. Stephen's Church (Chinese) ... 23.88
St. Peter's Church (half-offertory) ... 18
American Board Church (Chinese) ... 13.94
Baptist Church (Chinese) ... 13
Rhemish Church (Chinese) ... 6.35
Peak Church ... 5.20
Berlin Founding House ... 5
Holy Trinity Church (Chinese) ... 3.32

\$50.08

To-day's Advertisements.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 25th and 26th instant, respectively.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1906. [231]

NOTICE.

BILLIARD HANDICAP AT THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, KOWLOON.

COMPETITORS are kindly requested to arrange dates and play the first round as soon as possible; all matches to be played on or before January 14th, 1907.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1906. [1232]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer "KWONG TUNG" 1,135 tons, H. W. WALKER.

Leaves Hongkong for Canton on each Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 every evening.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 5.30 o'clock every evening.

This Fine New Steamer has unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and is lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey, \$5 (Servant Meals included). \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 5, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 19th November, 1906. [207]

SOLE AGENTS: H. PRICE & CO. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906.

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

CO., LD.

TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

MUSIC

Comio Opera Scores and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [13]

UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY AND CONDITION.

HALL'S 'BOAR'S HEAD' BRAND.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE (RED TRIANGLE).

THE VERY FINEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE CELEBRATED BREWERIES OF

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & Co., LD.,

Messrs. BASS & Co., LD.,

IN CASES QUARTS, PINTS, AND SPLITS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS: H. PRICE & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906.

Intimations.

BEAR IN MIND

THAT THE "BEAR" BRAND

IS

PURE SWISS MILK.

Ask your Storekeeper for it. Take no other.

1. Unsweetened Condensed Milk.
2. Natural Milk Sterilized—not Condensed.
3. Sterilized PURE CREAM, contains 25% Butterfat.
4. B.A.C. Chocolate and Milk in liquid form.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
HIGHEST AWARDS.ADOPTED IN NAVAL AND
MILITARY HOSPITALS.

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.

Stalden, Switzerland.

Agents for South China: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

[1222]

NOTE, WRITING AND BOOK
PAPERS,

BY THE QUIRE OR REAM.

The Celebrated Wiggins Teape & Co.'s "3009"

Bank Wove (Blue and Cream).

T. H. Saunders's Handmade Papers.

Note and Letter Papers, with Envelopes to
match, in boxes.

For samples and prices,

Apply at—

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,

1, Ice House Road.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1906.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	One Case. Qts.	One Case. Pla.
COGNAC	\$21.50	—
"	19.00	—
"	16.00	—
WHISKY, FINE MALL	19.00	—
JOHN, WALKER	12.00	—
C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.00	—
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	19.00	—
DOURO	13.00	—
SHERRY, AMOROSO	19.00	—
LA TORRE	15.25	—
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	38.50	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Kowloon, 16th November, 1906.

[143]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE.

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVED PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th Nov. 1906.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE. PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE YIELD. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	70,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,712,472	£1.15/- @ ex. 2/12 = \$16.47 for first half-year 1906	\$835 sellers London 204
National Bank of China, Limited	90,025	£7	£6	\$12,735	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	\$47
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Japan Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,675,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	69 1/2 120 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£1	\$110,000	Tls. 185,549	Final of 7/16 making 15% for year ended 30.6.1906	Tls. 3 1/2 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000	\$2,702,271	Interim div. of \$30 for 1905	46 1/2 \$700 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$800,000	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	84 1/2 \$160 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$2,000,000	\$344,098	\$6 for 1904	64 1/2 \$95
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$2,000,000	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	74 1/2 \$335 sellers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 \$21
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	64 1/2 \$37
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	\$5,464	\$1 for 1st half-year 1906	74 1/2 \$12
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$280,918	\$2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/12 9/16 = \$1.15	5 1/2 \$95 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$400,000	Tls. 23,156	Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1906	9 1/2 Tls. 55 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$200,000	Tls. 23,156	Interim div. of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1906	9 1/2 Tls. 50 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$207,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 1/2 \$30
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000	\$218	\$1.50 for year ending 31.12.1906	48 1/2 \$16 buyers \$17 1/2 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$500,000	Tls. 13,013	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	84 1/2 Tls. 47 1/2 buyers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$100	\$7,000,000	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$21 for 1905	104 1/2 \$127
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000	\$132,588	\$1 for 1905	5 1/2 \$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$350,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8%) for year ended 31.12.1906	5 1/2 Tls. 80 sales
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$12,546	Final of 1/- (No. 7) making 2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	7 1/2 Tls. 10.60 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	\$1,000,000	G. \$90,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	10 1/2 G. \$10 sellers
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$500,000	\$8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	18 1/2 \$18 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	4 1/2 \$21
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	\$10	\$400,000	\$20,040	\$2 1/2 for a/c 1906	64 1/2 \$104 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$392,087	\$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.1906	84 1/2 \$145
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	64 1/2 \$16
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	57,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$5,770,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	74 1/2 Tls. 108 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$3,200,000	Tls. 57,065	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	6 1/2 Tls. 235 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$250,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 Tls. 235 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$2,500,000	none	First year	10 1/2 Tls. 102
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	25,000	\$25	\$25	\$625,000	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 1/2 \$30 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$90,000	none	\$2.50 on \$12 for 1905	13 1/2 \$18 buyers
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$360,000	\$4,719	7 1/2 on \$7 1/2 for 1905	10 1/2 \$164 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$1,845	none	None	9 1/2 \$300 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	\$10,057	\$5 for first half-year for 1906	9 1/2 \$112 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$67,839	Interim div. of \$3 1/2 account 1906	64 1/2 \$105 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	\$225,000	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6% = 10% for 1905	16 1/2 Tls. 15 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2 \$10 sellers
Empire Estate and Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 1/2 \$214 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	7,000	\$50	\$50	\$350,000	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	64 1/2 \$38 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$500,000	Tls. 869,493	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	58 1/2 Tls. 97 buyers
Do. (new issue)	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000	Tls. 5,194	Interim div. of \$2 account 1906	8 1/2 Tls. 56 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	17,500	\$50	\$50	\$875,000	\$772	none	8 1/2 \$50
COTTON MILLS.							
Iwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$750,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.12.1906	15 1/2 Tls. 63 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$22,660	\$2 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.1906	91 1/2 \$15
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$750,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.1906 (8%)	91 1/2 Tls. 63
Lao-tung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$800,000	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	74 1/2 Tls. 95 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	\$5,000,000	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	74 1/2 Tls. 335 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	\$400,000	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 \$100 sellers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$1,066	1/3 per share for 1905	84 1/2 \$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	8,000	\$10	\$10	\$80,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 \$30
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	16 1/2 Tls. 60 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$200,000	Tls. 180	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	16 1/2 Tls. 110
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$1,210	60 cents for year ended 30.6.1906	84 1/2 \$10 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	74 1/2 \$10 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$187,500	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	74 1/2 \$10 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,000,000	\$5,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for 1st year, ended 30.6.1906	94 1/2 \$30
Hall & Holtz, Limited	22,000	\$20	\$20	\$440,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1906	104 1/2 \$233 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$2,568	\$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.1906	8 1/2 \$104 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000	\$2,790	Int. div. of \$3 for 10 months ending 18.10.1905	104 1/2 \$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$3,770	Int. div. of \$4 for 1st year ended 30.6.1906	8 1/2 \$25 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$5,013	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	74 1/2 \$25 sales
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$2,508	Final of 1/2 cent making \$1 for the year	13 1/2 \$2 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw op de polders in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$2,500,000	Tls. 27,603	Int. div. of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 30 1/2 for a/c 1906	91 1/2 Tls. 232 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	\$75,000	De P. 34,324	None	5 1/2 \$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited (old)	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$500,000	Tls. 15,017	Interim dividend of Tls. 3 1/2 account 1906	64 1/2 Tls. 110 sellers
Do. (new)	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$400,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	13 1/2 Tls. 47 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$270,000	Tls. 2,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	11 1/2 Tls. 120 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$450,000	Tls. 1,452	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	54 1/2 Tls. 574 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$600,000	Tls. 1,452	Interim div. of 15/- for 1st year 1906	104 1/2 Tls. 350 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	\$163,500	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 5/- for 1st year 1906	104 1/2 Tls. 200 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	\$144,000	De P. 3214	None	5 1/2 \$5 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000	none	30 cts. (old) & 15 cts. (new), ended 31.5.1906	10 1/2 \$5
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$700,000	Tls. 15,295	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	74 1/2 Tls. 100 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$90,000	\$752	70 cents for 1st year ended 31.5.1906	84 1/2 \$10
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	none	\$4.90 for year ended 31.5.1906	64 1/2 \$150
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$7,734	Interim of 40 cents for account 1906	84 1/2 \$11 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$182	Final of 3/- cts. making 8 1/2 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 1/2 \$8

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA, for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.